The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION.

Inglorious End of the Great Raid.

Flight of the Rebels Across the Potomac.

They are Driven from Before Washington.

THEY RETREAT IN THE NIGHT.

The Crossing Effected at Edwards' Ferry.

Rebel Killed and Wounded Left in Our Hands.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Reopened.

Reported Escape of General Franklin.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TYLER IN BALTIMORE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Skirmishing Before Washington—Repulse of the Rebels—Retreat upon Poolesville—They Recross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry—Partial List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

Skirmishing had been constantly going on, and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, it was determined to dislodge them from the front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually accomplished amid the shouts of applause of those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. BLAIR, at Silver Springs, a hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers, and their dead upon the field.

Reconnoissances this morning showed that the rebels had disappeared during the night from the front of our fortifications, after firing a number of buildings they had previously occupied as a shelter for their sharpshooters.

Scouts report that the rebels were this morning recrossing the Potomac, nearly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen; while a dispatch received by Gen. HALLECK, from Rockville, says the retreating rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Edwards' Ferry.

The rebels near Bladensburgh moved off between 8 and 10 this morning, taking the road westward, and carrying with them a number of horses, cattle, &c.; stolen from that neighborhood.

The militia and volunteers and employes in the several departments of the Government were called out to-day, and performed the duty assigned to them There has been no extraordinary excitement in Washington.

Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in, to-day, and taken to the Old Capitol.

Our killed and wounded, of yesterday, amounted to about two hundred.

Major CROSBY, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, has had his left arm amputated.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, Forty-ninth New-York, was killed.

Col. VISSCHER, Forty-third New-York, was killed.

Lieut. MCLAUGHLIN, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, was killed.

Major JONES, Seventh Maine, was killed.

The bodies of these officers are now being embalmed.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Restored—No Fighting Going on.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—7 P. M.

A locomotive and tender, which left Washington at 1 o'clock to-day, has arrived safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death. There was no enemy in sight. No fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well.

Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

Rebel Attack on Fort Stevens—The Clerks of the Departments Under Arms.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—4 P. M.

One of Quartermaster MEIGS' boats has just arrived from Washington, having left there very early this morning. All was then going on well.

Yesterday was rather a gloomy day—that is, there was a great deal of uneasy apprehension among the people there.

There had been heavy fighting out on the Seventh-street road.

The rebels were trying to capture Fort Stevens, but we still held it this morning.

Confidence was restored, and all was considered perfectly safe.

Dispatches by Our Special Messenger—Details of News to Monday Night—The Capital Believed to be Safe Against all Attacks—Part of the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Defences—Gen. Gillmore on Duty.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11—7 P. M.

About noon to-day the telegraph wires were cut by the enemy north of Baltimore, and about the same time a force of rebel cavalry is reported to have destroyed a portion of the trestle work of the bridge over Gunpowder Creek. These depredations have temporarily isolated the capital of the nation from all its usual communications with the North, and such dispatches as are sent from here must run the risk of reaching by a very roundabout and tardy route.

The intentions of the rebels, so far as they reveal them from the movements they have been executing to-day, seem to confirm the theory that they meditate an assault on Washington. The enemy has to-day been moving and massing against the right of our line, and it is the expectation at headquarters that the rebels will in the morning attempt to force their way through at this point. I repeat that the concentration of troops here has been such that not the slightest fear is felt as to our ability to repel the assault. Nothing short of ill behavior on the part of the troops—and this, at least from the veterans here, it would be an insult even for a moment to imagine—can save the rebels from being not merely repulsed, but from meeting the punishment they deserve. Of the events of the morning I have already sent you such details as were accessible, and I continue the narrative of what has since developed itself. The skirmishing on the Tennallytown road, which took place at a point about a mile and a half this side of the town, still continued with some briskness up to 2 o'clock.

The scene of the fighting was on the farms of Messrs. BURCH, BERRY and WILSON. Our skirmish line extended as far as the school-house, a few hundred yards south of Mr. WILSON'S.

During the morning we lost between twenty and thirty in killed and wounded by rebel sharpshooters, who were posted in the barns and outhouses. This morning the rebels threw a few shells, which exploded in the road, but without doing any damage.

The rebels have a 3-inch rifled battery of four pieces planted on a slight eminence two or three hundred yards in the rear of Mr. WILSON'S mansion. The guns were visible from the schoolhouse.

The following is a partial list of casualties in the skirmish:

Capt. F. M. Plum, Co. E, Twentieth New-York Cavalry, wounded in right foot, flesh wound; Jacob Hanes, Fourth New-York Cavalry, right hip; John Gavinder, Co. E, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Second Lieut. R. L. Fox, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, concussion of shell; Graham G. Scott, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, in knee; Frederick S. Robinson, Co. C, First Connecticut Cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, First Connecticut Cavalry, neck; John Vandever, Fifth New-York Cavalry, in leg.

In the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio eight or ten were wounded.

Four of the Sixth New-York Cavalry were left in Rockville, wounded.

The above is a very incomplete list of casualties.

Messengers just in report lively skirmishing going on this morning in the vicinity of Fort Massachusetts, (near Clagett's place,) some four miles out.

The rebels did not show themselves in large force there, however.

A messenger in the Post-office Department, in from "the front" on the Seventh-street road, reports that the rebels have burned the country residence of Postmaster-General MONTGOMERY BLAIR, on that road.

The Government barracks at Fort Massachusetts have been burned by our troops, in preparation for an assault.

A resident in the vicinity of Mr. BLAIR'S house, who watched the rebels pass that point, states that they took over an hour to go by. This body consisted exclusively of infantry. The most contradictory reports are in circulation as to the force of the rebel column of invasion. The *Star* of this evening publishes the following statement from a source which it characterizes as "intelligent and reliable:"

"The rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj.-Gen. JUBAL EARLY and Brig.-Gens. BRECKINRIDGE, RANSOM, IMBODEN and MCCAUSLAND. LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Staunton."

This account you will, of course, take for what it is worth. The TIMES special Baltimore correspondent, previous to the interruption of the wire, sent the following dispatch to this office:

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11.

Gov. BRADFORD'S mansion on Charles-street-avenue was fired this morning, by a squad of rebel cavalry, and is now burning. It will be a total loss with all its valuable contents. The Governor, with his wife and family, were at Gen. WALLACE'S headquarters, in this city. When the intelligence reached him he seemed much affected. The Governor's house was one of the finest in the suburbs of Baltimore, situated only four and one-half miles from the city. The squad who did the work had a written order in these words:

"The house of Gov. BRADFORD to be burned in retaliation for the burning of Gov. LETCHER'S house by Federal troops.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Commanding."

The rebel cavalry, some two hundred strong, were at Marriottsville, this morning, destroying the railroad. (Baltimore and Ohio.) Nothing reliable is known as to the location of their main army. Every one is anxiously expecting the arrival of fresh troops. Where are the New-York regiments? They must come quickly to be of service. Squads of rebel cavalry have been seen in almost every direction within a few miles of Baltimore. Urge New-York to send troops without delay.

The confirmation of the burning of Navy-Agent COCHRAN'S house, at Luthersville, by the rebels, has just been received. Luthersville is nine miles from Baltimore.

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE reported for duty at Adjutant-General's office this morning, and was assigned to command of the portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps that has arrived in Washington. The present military situation before Petersburgh, and course of events there since Gen. GRANT'S arrival, are considered the most complete and ample vindication of Gen. GILLMORE'S prudence in not assailing the rebel fortifications with the handful of men he had at his disposal. This is the view taken of the matter by all military men, and seems to have been one on which Senate and Executive have acted.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has been withdrawn from the field of active service and delegated to the command of the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. This brings under his command only such troops as do not form part of the forces operating against Richmond. Of his old army, the Eighteenth Corps is under Gen. W. F. SMITH, and the Tenth, with the exception of one division placed in SMITH'S command, is under Gen. BROOKS. W. S.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Annapolis Not Occupied by the Enemy—Citizens Under Arms in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13, 4.15 o'clock P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, July 13, 12 o'clock, Noon.

There are no signs of the enemy at present. All is well.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

All enrolled citizens are ordered to report for military duty at their respective wards, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

All business is suspended.

How Things Look at Baltimore—Reported Escape of Gen. Franklin—Four Hundred and Twenty Wounded Rebels Left at Frederick—Arrangements for Travel Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

Nothing has been received from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday.

It may be safely set down that all the exciting reports afloat are sensational, or at most mere rumors.

☞The reports of the capture of Annapolis by the rebels are pronounced at headquarters unfounded.

I have just seen Gen. TYLER, which settles the question as to his escape.

I have just received a report, believed to be well founded, that Gen. FRANKLIN managed to make his escape from his rebel captors on Monday night, and that they spent nearly all yesterday in hunting for him without avail.

I will send as rapidly as possible all the news that I can learn that is at all reliable.

The rebels left four hundred and twenty of their wounded in Frederick City in our hospitals there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The telegraph to Annapolis is working all right.

The following are the particulars of the reported escape of Major-Gen. FRANKLIN from the banditti under HARRY GILMORE, though we have not yet been able to ascertain the whereabouts of this brave and gallant officer:

HARRY GILMORE, with a party of cavalry, numbering about 150, and having with them Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN and three officers of his staff as prisoners, encamped at a late hour on Monday night on Oliver's farm, between Randalltown and Reistertown.

Gen. FRANKLIN was in the custody of Capt. NICHOLAS OWEN, of Baltimore County, from whom he succeeded in making his escape at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

The force of GILLMORE remained all day on Tuesday in the neighborhood, scouring the bushes and woods and searching all the houses and barns in the hope of being able to recapture them.

This was the statement made by the rebels to the people in the vicinity.

The search was continued by the rebels until 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when they left on their way to the vicinity of Washington, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Elysville, last night.

Nothing is yet known in this city as to the whereabouts of Gen. FRANKLIN, but hopes are entertained that he has really escaped; such, at least, was the impression of those living in the vicinity.

During the stay of the rebels in the neighborhood of Randalltown, they robbed everybody indiscriminately, not only of horses and cattle, but of watches and money and clothing.

Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption, but it was all of no avail. All were commanded to "stand and deliver."

They also had with them three officers of Gen. FRANKLIN'S staff. These they took away with them, they not having been able to escape with their Commander.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The scene at military headquarters in this city this morning, on the arrival of Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER, who commands the first separate brigade of the Eighth Army Corps, and who was reported to have been either killed or captured in the action at Monocacy Junction on Saturday last, was gratifying in the extreme, and the rejoicing at his fortunate escape from the rebels was heartfelt.

Accompanying the General were Capt. F. J. D. WEBB and Lieut. GOLDSBOROUGH, of his Staff. Both of them have been with the General since the battle.

The facts connected with the General's escape, are as follows;

On Saturday, after our troops had retired from the Monocacy Bridge, Gen. TYLER and his Staff made a stand on the hill on the east side of the bridge, but were not there long before they discovered themselves to be surrounded by rebels.

The General and his party succeeded in making their escape on the north side, closely pursued by the enemy, who fired upon them repeatedly, killing one of the General's orderlies, a German, whose name we could not ascertain.

To this fact the General attributes his escape, as when the soldier fell from his saddle in the road, the pursuers stopped to see who it was, and to inquire if Gen. TYLER was of the party, &c.

During this time the General reached a clump of woods, and the three officers secreted themselves from their pursuers.

A negro who was endeavoring to make his escape from the rebel lines, pointed out the way to the house of a well-known and patriotic citizen of Frederick County, whose family were unremitting in their attentions to the fugitives, concealing them until Tuesday, when they took their departure for Frederick, which they reached early in the morning.

The appearance of Gen. TYLER in the streets of Frederick, created the greatest surprise. The rebels had boasted that he had been killed by them, and it was believed to be a fact until the loyal citizens saw to the contrary themselves. The rebel sympathizers were, of course, as much surprised as the Union men, but they gave no vent to their feelings.

The General left Frederick on yesterday, at which time our forces had held undisputed possession since Sunday. He came down the Frederick road as far as Catonsville, and from thence to the Relay House, where the headquarters of Tyler's brigade are situated, and where he received the congratulations of his many friends. On the road down they were informed that a very strong force of BRADLEY JOHNSON'S cavalry command had crossed the road at Carroll's Manor, proceeding south.

Gen. TYLER speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and endurance of our forces generally in the battle of Monocacy. One general officer was killed there; also, several field and line officers. The punishment the enemy received was very great.

In the hospitals at Frederick over 400 of the rebel wounded are now under care of our surgeons, and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury, was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus endeavoring to hide their loss.

Before they retreated from the city they burned down all the Government buildings, except the hospitals.

Dr. JOHNSON, the Medical Director at Frederick, arrived at Military Headquarters this morning and gives the following as the results of the battle of Monocacy:

UNION LOSS.

Killed and left on the field	121
Wounded and taken to hospital	190
Prisoners taken	400
Total	711

REBEL LOSS.

Killed, near	300
Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession	430
Total	730

The Doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers killed and wounded.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, large or small, being within twenty miles of the city.

The last of HARRY GILMORE'S raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Elysville, on their way toward the main rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

There are supposed to be still a few squads of cattle stealers in some portions of the country, but all are making their way toward Montgomery County.

It was reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Washington railroad yesterday at Bettsville, had reached Annapolis, and that that ancient city was actually in the possession of the rebels.

The report spread all over this city, and was strengthened by the fact that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock this morning it was learned from the telegraph office that all was quiet at Annapolis.

The Escape of Gen. Franklin—Further Particulars—Military Matters at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

The following is from the Baltimore *Evening Bulletin*:

Mr. MILLER, of the Fourth Ward Union League, came into the city this morning, and reports that Gen. FRANKLIN and several of his Staff made their escape from GILMORE'S men on Monday night. GILMORE, with 150 men, encamped on the farm of Mr. OLIVER, between Eysterstown and Randalstown. Gen. FRANKLIN and Staff were placed in charge of NICK OWENS, of Baltimore County, and well known in this city, and during the night the guards fell asleep, which fact being communicated to Gen. FRANKLIN, he, with several of his officers, made good their escape. When his escape became known, the woods for miles around were searched, but up to 5 o'clock yesterday morning the fugitives had not been found. It is said that GILMORE was greatly incensed at OWENS for permitting the prisoners to escape, and threats were made to hang him. At Reirstertown and Randalstown the enemy relieved prisoners of all the cash and watches they could lay hands on.

Gen. ORD yesterday ordered that no passes should be issued to any male resident of Baltimore to go beyond the picket lines at any point, upon any pretence whatever. Citizens of other places, distant from Baltimore, upon giving a satisfactory account of themselves, will be allowed to go to their homes. The following important order has been issued by Gen. ORD in relation to the enforcement of the Governor's proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—In connection with the proclamation which the Governor issued upon consultation with the General Commanding, by which the militia of this city is called out, I apprize all citizens able to respond to the call that the proclamation will be vigorously enforced. This notice is not to be understood as a threat, but to assure all concerned in the safety of our beautiful city that the General in command accords entirely with the Governor as to the necessity for the call. By order of

Maj.-Gen. E. G. C. ORD.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, A. A. G.

Patriotic Movement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

There was a general suspension of business this afternoon. The citizens turned out largely and reported for duty in the various wards. All the public houses were closed and the city was very quiet. Confidence is restored and the only anxiety now is that the enemy may not escape from the State without being duly punished.

The only intelligence gathered from the conductor who brought the engine through from Washington, is that no firing had been heard to-day.

All the information we have here induces the conviction that the enemy are in full retreat, and that the fighting on Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat and enable them to get their plunder safely across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA REPORTS.

Gen. Crook's Cavalry at Westminister—Troops for the Relief of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13—Noon.

Information received this morning places Gen. CROOK, at Westminster, Maryland, moving south, and Gen. AVERILL at Frederick.

A fight occurred on the railroad, yesterday, near Westminster, in which the rebels were driven off with some loss.

A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction for the relief of Washington.

A messenger who got through from Washington last night, says our troops with the veterans from New-Orleans, can hold the city. [He thinks the rebels will not attempt to take it; but, having destroyed the railroad, will endeavor to retreat south by way of Edward's Ferry.

Particulars of the Capture of Gen. Franklin.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, July 12.

Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, Assistant Inspector-General of the Ninth Army Corps, together with Mr. F. A. WOLBERT and others, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, having escaped from the train which was captured by the rebels yesterday, and sought refuge in the woods during the night.

Col. MITCHELL makes the following statement, which sets at rest all doubts regarding the capture of Gen. FRANKLIN. He says: Gen. FRANKLIN and myself, while on the train coming from Baltimore, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, entered into a conversation regarding the state of military affairs, the expedition to Red River, the movements of Gen. GRANT, and other topics of interest. Gen. FRANKLIN casually introduced himself to me. When the raid was made, the rebels passed through the train without detecting his presence.

A short time afterward Gen. GILMORE, commanding the rebel force, happened to see Mr. WOLBERT, and supposed that he was Gen. FRANKLIN. The presentation of the proper credentials showed the mistake. Gen. GILMORE then turned to Gen. FRANKLIN, who said, "I am Gen. FRANKLIN."

GILMORE replied, "I am happy to know it. You are my prisoner."

FRANKLIN: "I am a disabled man; I cannot march with you."

GILMORE: "We will provide that for you."

A horse and buggy was immediately impressed into the rebel service and Gen. FRANKLIN taken off a prisoner. His arrest created considerable excitement at Magnolia.

Lieut.-Col. WALLACE was robbed of all his jewelry, and was obliged to exchange his clothing for coarse and torn country garments in order to elude his pursuers.

A telegraphic dispatch, given above, reports that Gen. FRANKLIN subsequently escaped from the rebels.

AN ARRIVAL FROM BALTIMORE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The *Inquirer*, of yesterday morning, says:

"Every negro that could be found was impressed into the service, and was put to the work of erecting new earthworks around the city. On Monday evening the rebels were reported close to the city and advancing in two columns over roads leading into town north and south.

A party of seven rebels were captured by a portion of the provost-guard within the limits of the city on Monday afternoon, supposed to be an advance reconnoitering party, partially disguised.

Heavy pieces of artillery were duly drawn through the streets on Sunday evening and planted in certain available positions around the city.

The propeller *John S. Skriver*, Capt. DENNIS, running between Baltimore and Philadelphia, arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Baltimore at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The Captain reports the wildest state of excitement existing in Baltimore all day on Monday. Citizens, armed with carbines and shot-guns, and every imaginable species of weapons, were running in all directions, the majority of them making their way to man the fortifications around the city.

The *Skriver* brought the mail from Baltimore, and also a large quantity of goods consigned to Adams' Express Company.

During Sunday and Monday at least one thousand horses were seized by the Government authorities, the majority of them the property of private citizens. Some of these horses are very valuable ones, and their owners will be remunerated by the Government at the rate of $160 for each horse taken, in case of its loss or capture.

Considerable activity was apparent at the wharves of the city. A large number of transports of different kinds were being loaded with the most valuable Government stores and anchored in the bay, under the friendly protection of the guns of Fort McHenry and Federal Hill.

At the time the *Skriver* left there was no general movement of shipping from the docks: but the various steamboats, propellers, &c., kept up a constant head of steam, ready to depart as soon as there was any necessity for the movement.

Gen. SIGEL'S baggage train is safe under the guns of Fort McHenry. The train was one hour and forty minutes in passing the foot of Light-street toward the spot occupied by it at present.

Until other arrangements are perfected, the propellers running between Baltimore and Philadelphia will continue to carry the mails.

The *Skriver* saw no indications of rebels during her trip from Baltimore to this port, and nothing happened during the passage of an unusual character. She brought a number of passengers."

THE MAGNOLIA RAID.

An Authoritative Statement from an Eye-witness—The Professions of the Raiders Contrasted with their Acts—Robbery the only Object—The Railroad not Destroyed—Extent of the Damage to the Railroad Bridge—The Rebels Less than One Hundred in Number.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

I was among the passengers captured on the *second* train of cars captured and destroyed by a small band of rebel raiders, on Monday last, near Magnolia Station, on the north side of Gunpowder Creek, about twenty miles from Baltimore. It was the 7:30 express train from Washington, and numbered fourteen cars, some of them, however, not half-filled with passengers. On reaching the City last evening, and reading the telegraphic and other accounts of this characteristic feat of modern "chivalry," and especially the encomiums bestowed upon the rebels engaged in it, I was a good deal surprised. I do not deny that in the mere matter of "deportment" these traitors might have been unexceptionable to Mr. Turveydrop himself. They were profuse in assurances, throughout, that neither private property nor private persons should be molested. All they professed to be after was property and persons of a public character—legitimate subjects of seizure and confiscation under the rules of civilized warfare. And in *this* respect there was no difference between officers and men. All alike were chivalric in "deportment" and all alike I have no sort of doubt, participated in the fruits of the thieving and robbery that followed and accompanied these *professions* of honorable purposes.

The truth is, the little squad of rebels at Magnolia was in nothing more honorable than a thieving and robbing raid, and cared *less* for doing damage to important public communications and capturing officers and soldiers of the Union, than they did for the *plunder* of carpet-bags and trunks. *Not a foot of the railroad at that point was destroyed, nor, in burning two trains of cars, was either of the engines materially injured.* The portion of the pile-track called Gunpowder Bridge, that was damaged, corresponds exactly with the length of the burning train that was forced upon it. In half an hour the interrupted telegraph line can be restored, and I was told by Mr. TILTON himself, the able and patriotic President of the railroad company, that three days is all that will be required to rebuild the "burnt bridge." The chief occupation of Maj. GILMORE'S *gallant* command, at and around Magnolia, was breaking open and rifling trunks, valises, carpet-bags, boxes in care of Adams' Express, containing delicacies for wounded and sick soldiers in rebel prisons, burning private dwelling-houses and barns, and, in the true Dick Turpin mode (but with not half the magnanimity of *that* highwayman,) stealing money, watches and even shirt and sleeve buttons from their defenceless victims. The capture of Gen. FRANKLIN, through the agency of a rebel Baltimore female, gives no color of legitimacy to their proceedings. It was a mere accident. The transaction that better illustrates the objects of the raid, was the capture of a poor sailor boy, just discharged and on his way home, and the stealing from him of $800, and the robbing of an old man from Maine (returning from visiting his wounded and dying son) of every farthing he had after purchasing his homeward ticket, and of another poor man of $2 50, his all!

The true history of this Magnolia raid is briefly this: The 9:30 mail train reached Magnolia about 10:30, its passengers were plundered, and the train set on fire. A few minutes later the Washington and New-York express train arrived and passengers and train received the same treatment—all under the loud rebel professions of honorable intentions, which seem to have attracted the admiration of certain reporters, but which proved to be but Dead sea fruit.

One reporter gravely says that Major GILMORE gallantly saved a car from the flames and dispatched it to Havre de Grace with the ladies and children! He did nothing of the kind. An application was made to one of GILMORE'S Captains for such an act of kindness and humanity, and was refused on the plea, explicitly stated, "You'll tell on us!"

Reporters differ in statements as to the *number* of these gallant thieves, from 250 up to 5,000, (*Herald* of this morning,) the former, I thing being the minimum estimate. I venture to say, from my own observation and that of others, that at no time was there *one hundred* of them at Magnolia. An intelligent gentleman informed me that he took pains and time to count the horses, and could make out but eighty-three.

A party of female Baltimoreans deserve special mention. They were cordial rebel sympathizers. One of them, an elderly person, evidently belonging to good rebel society, took possession of the photograph and letters of the wife of a surgeon of the navy, and on his application to her for them, replied that he could only obtain them through the consent of Maj. GILMORE. Another, a pert and pretentious Miss, calling herself and rejoicing in being called by the rebel officers KATE LEE, and asserted to be a relative of the traitor General of that name, not only fraternized in the most open and *affectionate* manner with a rebel Captain, (said to be a Baltimorean,) but lent herself in every possible way to give aid and comfort to the thieves. *She pointed out officers' baggage to them, and with her own hands distributed boots and other articles from the trunk of the Navy Surgeon alluded to, among her rebel friends.* In fact, she spared no pains to proclaim, both in word and deed, her active and hearty sympathy with traitors and treason. Her shameless conduct attracted universal notice, and, outside of her rebel associates, excited universal contempt. The indignant rebukes she received from loyal ladies of our captured party will be likely to remain in her memory quite as long as the endearments exchanged with her traitor friends.

I might cite many instances of individual suffering from this raid, to show its simply predatory character. One lady's trunk, for example, was broken open and robbed of jewelry and valuables to the amount of between $3,000 and $4,000, and on representing her loss to one of the chivalric officers of the gang, she was told if she would point out the Thug who stole them he would shoot him on the spot! She might as well have attempted to point out his grandmother, and the officer well knew it.

But I have said enough. I will only add a "glory" to brave old ISHMAEL DAY, the true-hearted and indomitable patriot who so fearlessly executed the grand order of Gen. DIX: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, *shoot him on the spot!*" ISHMAEL DAY did this very thing, on the morning of the *Magnolia* arson and robbery, and in the face and eyes of armed rebels!

"ALONE he did it!"

I have that flag in my possession, the only "trophy" I brought from the field of larceny. Long may it wave and keep in honored remembrance the name of one of its bravest and truest defenders, ISHMAEL DAY, of Maryland! C.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian with News to July 3.

THE ENGLISH MINISTERIAL IMBROGLIO

Motions of Censure by the Opposition in Parliament.

The Question of Peace or War in England.

A Dinner to Capt. Winslow by American Residents in Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of July, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Etna* reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, and the *Virginia* on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *China* reached Queenstown about 2:30 on the morning, and Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Naval Affairs in European Waters—A Complimentary Dinner to Capt. Winslow—Specimens of French Neutrality—The Emperor on the Alabama Case—Monument to an American Sailor.

PARIS, *Friday*, July 1, 1864.

I must write again to-day about naval affairs in European waters. You will see how wide an extension the discussion has taken in England, especially about the fight between Capts. WINSLOW and SEMMES, and you will understand that, independent of the personal question in dispute, in regard to the escape of the prisoners, the affair has an immense scientific importance for England.

Capt. WINSLOW and two of his officers, Dr. BROWN and Purser SMITH, are now at Paris, and were handsomely dined yesterday at Philippe's by the following American gentlemen resident at Paris: Messrs. Balch, Beckwith, Brooks, Beyland, Butterfield, Camac, Chadwick, Caster, Davis, Endicott, Hornor, Jones, Lamson, Loubat, sen., Loubat, jr., Monroe, Richards, Roubell, Thoryduke, and Vanderkemp. Mr. Dayton, American Minister, Mr. Pennington, Secretary of Legation, Mr. WM. Dayton, Secretary of Legation, and M. Malespine, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, the writer who so ably defends the cause of the Union in his paper, and your correspondent, were of the party.

Numerous interesting speeches were made on this occasion, and especially were the facts regarding the fight fully brought to light. Capt. WINSLOW has demanded the surrender of the persons who escaped, in order that, if they do not comply with his request, he may hang them if he ever catches them again in the rebel service. The Captain declares that the rebel flag was lowered on the *Alabama*, that he then stopped firing, that the flag was run up again, with a renewal of the firing, that he then recommenced firing also, and only stopped this time when they discharged their lee guns and lowered a boat to send a notice of surrender. Thus the irregularity and confusion about the flag entirely exonerates Capt. WINSLOW from the charge of firing on a surrendered vessel, and he claims on the contrary that he treated them with great leniency.

As regards the escaped prisoners, Capt. WINSLOW claims that when a man lowers his flag or by any other sign demands a cessation of hostilities, he is bound to go and surrender also his person, and that he commits a dishonorable act in taking advantage of the cessation of hostilities to escape. He may fairly escape after he has delivered himself up, but not before. There was no act committed on the part of Capt. WINSLOW, between the time when the surrender was properly made and the escape of Capt. SEMMES, which the latter could urge as an excuse. It is a question, then, for naval and military men to settle, whether a man under these circumstances does not dishonor himself, and Capt. SEMMES no more than any one else can afford to allow the question to remain unsettled.

The brave fellow, GOWAN, who had his thigh crushed while serving one of the big guns of the *Kearsarge*, died two days ago in the hospital at Cherbourg; and after hearing from Dr. BROWN a description of the bravery and fortitude shown by this gallant Yankee tar, the company at the dinner party subscribed a handsome sum to build him a monument, Dr. BROWN charging himself with carrying out the desire of the donors.

The Emperor, who sympathises with Captain SEMMES, it is said, wrote a note to the Minister of Marine, the day after the fight, strongly condemning the Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg for not sending the *Couronne* to the assistance of the drowning men of the *Alabama*, instead of leaving that duty to a private foreign yacht. His Majesty perhaps thought in that way *all* of Capt. WINSLOW'S prisoners might have been taken from him. The Maritime Prefect, it appears, has been able to make the Emperor understand that he did his duty exactly.

The French official and semi-official papers have given us a handsome example of their neutrality and impartiality in refusing to publish Capt. WINSLOW'S official statement in regard to the fight, although requested to do so. But they publish all that appears on the other side, whether official or otherwise.

The French show further which way their sympathy runs by ridiculing without mercy the demand of Capt. WINSLOW on M. BOURIUS for the surrender of the prisoners saved by the French boats.

The *Florida* is known to have been lately in the Channel, and the *Kearsarge*, which is capable of making much shorter work of her, either in running or fighting, than of the *Alabama*, will go out in a few days in search of her. The fact is, that the gallant

crew of the *Kearsarge* have now such confidence in their powerful engine and their 11-inch columbiads, that they would fight any first-class cuirassed frigate of European build without fear.

The *St. Louis* was telegraphed by Capt. WINSLOW to remain where she was, and this vessel, which I announced to you as on her way to Cherbourg, will not come into French waters.

The *Niagara* remains a few days longer in the port of Antwerp to make a few repairs, when she will come out to join and aid the *Kearsarge* in the guard of the French and English waters.

The German papers announce that the two cuirassed corvettes which have just gone into the port of Bremerhaven, for the service of the Prussian Government, are the vessels built by M. ARMAN, in France, for the Confederates. We have no confirmation of this fact as yet at Paris.

The French ministerial papers point with triumph to the rejection, by the House of Representatives, of the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery, as an evidence that the North is not favorable to abolition, and that Slavery has nothing to do with the war. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Denmark Abandoned—Renewal of the War—Reasons for Peace—Lord Russell on the American War—A Humiliating Confession—The Government on Trial—The Tory Policy—An English Monitor—Recruits Wanted—The Alabama—American News in England—The Blockade-Runners—Position of England—Lee Defending Canada—General Election—Washington Wilkes—Prosperity.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2, 1864.

"I told you so." The temptation to trumpet my own foresight is irresistible. RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, in the Lords and Commons, have admitted their utter defeat and failure in the Conference, and declare that they cannot help themselves, and cannot help poor Denmark. The armistice closed at midnight on Saturday night, and the Germans opened fire at daylight on Sunday morning. Prompt work that. And now for the precious reasons why. All but the most important one are frankly stated. England cannot cope with Prussia and Austria without the aid of France. The Emperor politely declined to take a hand in the same. If RUSSELL had accepted the Congress of Paris, the Emperor would have joined England in carrying out the decisions of the Congress. He refused, and offended the Emperor by the terms of his refusal, and now the Emperor says: "You have taken this matter in hand, and you can go through with it. I have my own affairs to attend to."

But there was another reason, which the Ministers blurted out, with their usual want of tact, and which RUSSELL, especially, made as offensive as possible. England could not go to war with Germany, because she might any day be involved in a war with America. Either the North will conquer the South, which Earl RUSSELL takes the trouble to tell us would disappoint him, and the united country would make war on England, or the North will fail, as he anticipates, and make an attack on Canada to cover its disappointment. In either case the excuse for not helping Denmark is alleged to be the fear of America. It is a humiliating confession, but an honest one to a certain extent. It covers the fact, necessary to conceal, that the Ministers could not move against Germany, because the Queen would not give her consent.

On Monday night Mr. DISRAELI will move in the Commons a resolution of censure which, if carried, will end the Government or the session. Mr. KINGLAKE has given notice of an amendment approving of the action of the Ministry. It is impossible to say what will be the result of the overhauling that the Government must get. The Conservatives, one would say, would not go into the fight unless they had canvassed the House and knew what votes they could depend upon. But as they will be obliged to go to the country in any case very soon in the general election, they need a platform to go upon, and here is a good chance to make one. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL rely upon the commercial and manufacturing interests and the general desire for peace. They trust that Parliament will not condemn the Administration for not engaging in war. They hope, moreover, that the delicacy of their position with the Queen will be taken into consideration.

The first blow of the renewed war in Denmark resulted in the capture of Alsen, with a small loss. The resistance of the Danes amounts only to a feeble protest. Lord PALMERSTON, who could not entirely give up his old bluster, said the other night that when the Germans attacked Copenhagen, they might come to the rescue. Such bosh as that only makes the Government more contemptible. England takes her place as a third-rate Power, unless something is done soon to restore her ancient prestige.

The Derby-Disraeli party does not declare its policy, but it is easy to see what it must be. There is only one course to take. Humiliating as the confession must be, England can do nothing in opposition to or even separated from France. An intimate alliance is a necessity. The new Government must restore the *entente cordiale*. It must join the Emperor in his projected Congress. It must support his views in Mexico. It must unite with him in the recognition of the Confederacy, if Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN leave any Confederacy to recognize. By this close alliance with France, in which the stronger Power must lead, England will come in for such share of glory as may be awarded her, which will be better than her present isolation and disgrace.

The first English monitor, the *Royal Sovereign*, has been launched, and made her trial trip. She is considered a great success, and the most powerful ship in the Mersey. Cut down from a first-rate man-of-war, she is over 3,000 tons, and draws 24 feet water. She has, I believe, four cupolas, and is armed with the heaviest artillery yet constructed in England. So the English, if they have but one vessel of this kind, may boast that it is the largest in the world. This ship is built expressly for America. England can have no war in Europe. Allied to France, she will be protected from the attacks of any other Power. Military and naval preparations are now made, solely for the colonies, and for the possibility, which many consider a certainty, of a war with the United States, into which England will not venture single-handed, if she can possibly avoid it.

And any war in which England engages must be for her almost exclusively a naval one. It becomes more and more difficult to recruit the army. The young men who have a *penchant* for fighting know where the highest bounties and best pay can be found, and they go to America. The feeling of patriotism, if it ever existed in the rank and file of the British army, exists there no longer. The Irishmen who enlist in the British army hate the Government they faithfully serve, and detest the flag under which they fight with characteristic bravery. Irish loyalty to the British Government is a myth—at least it is confined to a very small proportion of Orangemen. But now the military spirit finds a vent elsewhere, and the Irishman who wishes to enlist embarks for New-York and pockets the bounty. This is very annoying to the authorities here, but they have not found out any way to prevent it.

The sinking of the *Alabama* has been a fertile topic for the newspapers and magazines, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, has added a little to the interest by politely requesting the Confederate agent at Cherbourg to send him the officers and sailors rescued from drowning by some French pilot boats. If Capt. WINSLOW really made such a demand, it must have been for a joke, for M. BONFILS was not likely to have any control over the crew of the *Alabama*, who, once landed on French soil, were not very likely to report themselves to the national cruiser. I believe they have all got safely to England. The best of the crew of the *Alabama* had served in the British navy, and will probably enter it again, if they cannot find another Confederate cruiser. Capt. RYAN is still asking for guinea subscriptions to Capt. SEMMES's sword. He has been offered fifty pounds in a lump, but refuses more than a guinea. An English lady is trying to get money to buy a yacht for GARIBALDI; but GARIBALDI is played out. He belongs to the race of Antediluvians. You could no more get money for him now, than for the Shakespeare monument. The Shakespeare fever was expected to realize 30,000 pounds and a large surplus. The Committee netted thirty pounds, and don't know what to do with it.

The news brought by the *China* yesterday has given a new impetus to the excitement about the war in America. People who come here from New-York find it very difficult to understand what they see and hear. One day the town is placarded with the announcement that Gen. DIX has arrested "Manhattan," and that he is to be sent to Fort Lafayette or Richmond, as the President may decide. They never heard of "Manhattan" in New-York, and are astonished to find that there is so consequential a personage. Next day we hear that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—don't they wish they could pronounce it?—has returned to head a revolution in Ohio, which will compel Gen. GRANT to raise the siege of Richmond. It is something new to hear or read that the Federal army is defeated whenever it fights; that GRANT's great campaign in Virginia has been a series of repulses instead of victories; that SHERMAN is in a trap in the heart of Georgia, from which he can never escape, and that the next news will probably be that LEE has taken Washington. The American sees enough of London in two days, and hurries off to Paris, where he hopes to find Copperheadism not quite so rampant.

The *Index* of this week gives another chapter of the statistics of blockade-running, by which it appears that in fifteen and a half months, out of 590 attempted trips, 498 were successful. It is true, that a large proportion of the blockade-runners are captured, or run ashore and destroyed, but they manage to make from one to fourteen successful trips, so that, counting cargoes, five out of six escape. Considering the coast, and the means taken to run in and out, it is a wonder that so many are taken. The cotton run out of Wilmington in three months from Jan. 1, 1864, is estimated at $5,000,000.

So far as English and European politics are concerned, writing to-day is like writing in America on the eve of a battle. I do not venture upon a prediction of the result. No doubt honor will spur Parliament to censure the Government; but prudence, and interest, and fear, all pull the other way. England needs peace. England was never so little able to go to war.

The Continental nations have grown as England has declined in power. France is a match for her on the sea, and three times a match on land, and then there is that terrible America—for the *Times* takes care to tell its readers, in the interest of Lord PALMERSTON, even if the North were to acknowledge the independence of the South, it would not the less have a large navy and an immense army, and would be more than a match for England in Canada or elsewhere. In fact, the very men who have been hoping for the success of the South now fear it. Their dread is that the North may abandon the conquest of Virginia and Georgia, make the best treaty it can for the navigation of the Mississippi, and recompense itself by seizing the St. Lawrence and all British North America. "Gen. LEE is fighting our battle," they say. "As long as he is in the field defending Richmond, we need not fear for Quebec or Toronto." And this, which I copy almost word for word from a leading organ of opinion, expresses the real feeling. England looks upon the struggle in America with a selfish interest, and feels that the ruin of the North is her safety.

It is the general opinion that there will be a dissolution of Parliament in a few days. The turmoil of a general election begins already. Whigs and Tories are registering and canvassing. Three-fourths of the boroughs are decided beforehand. The result remains with the doubtful ones that can be influenced or bought. After all, money generally decides the contest. WILBERFORCE (England's great philanthropist) was obliged to pay as much as forty thousand pounds for his seat in Parliament. It may not be quite so bad now, but there are few members of contested boroughs who do not pay roundly for the privilege of serving the country. It may be doubted, however, whether the reaction caused by the war in America, combined with the sympathy for Denmark, will be sufficient to insure a Tory majority. The drift of the country is to liberalism, in spite of temporary reaction. Were the influence of the American rupture removed, I should expect to see Mr. GLADSTONE Prime Minister, with COBDEN and BRIGHT in the Cabinet. English politics depend more than may seem upon American battle-fields.

The North has lost an earnest advocate, and the advanced Liberal party in England one of its most eloquent champions, in the sudden death of Mr. WASHINGTON WILKES, one of the principal writers of the *Morning Star*. He fell senseless while addressing a reform meeting, and died in a few moments of serous apoplexy. The manner of his death should be a caution to public speakers, who should never attempt to address an audience under any excitement or strain upon their intellectual powers after a full meal. Brain and stomach cannot both do their full work at the same time. The common result is dispepsia, the occasional one apoplexy.

The share markets have been disturbed by the apprehension of war, and are still unsettled, but the trade returns, for the last quarter, show a great and increasing prosperity. It is no wonder that England is disposed to sacrifice something of honor to keep this substantial prosperity. MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A DINNER TO CAPT. WINSLOW BY MR. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris, had been giving a grand dinner to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, and all his officers who could be spared from duty.

A REBEL IRON-CLAD.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that two days after the defeat of the *Alabama*, an iron-plated vessel, built by M. ARMAN, at Bordeaux, left that port with the view, it is supposed, of succeeding the notorious *Alabama*, and of revenging the naval disaster which has befallen the South.

RECRUITING FOR THE REBELS.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 1.

At the Police Court yesterday, EDWARD CAMPBELL, seamen's boarding-house keeper, Regent-street, appeared before Mr. RAFFLES, Stipendiary Magistrate, to answer an information charging him that he did in the month of December last, and also in the month of May last, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to wit in Liverpool and elsewhere, hire, engage, retain or procure, or attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, or procure certain persons, to wit PATRICK SHANLEY, JOHN FLEMING and others, to be employed or engaged in the sea service of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the prohibition contained in the statute 59 George III., cap. 69, and that he did in the said months of December and May, at Liverpool and elsewhere, procure or endeavor to procure the said PATRICK SHANLEY and JOHN FLEMING and others, to go and embark from a portion of the dominions of Her Majesty, to wit from Liverpool, for the purpose of being employed or engaged as aforesaid, contrary to the said statute.

Mr. BATESON of the firm of BATESON & ROBINSON, appeared in support of the information, and Mr. J. W. CARR for the defence.

Mr. BATESON remarked that he appeared on behalf of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who had been directed by the law officers of the Crown to prefer this charge against the defendant, CAMPBELL. Having stated that the offence with which the latter was charged, was that of having induced a number of men to go from England to France for the purpose of serving on board Confederate ships, that they first served on board the notorious ship *Georgia*, whose career as a Confederate vessel had terminated, and that some of them had subsequently gone to serve on board the *Rappahannock*. Mr. BATESON went on to detail the principal features of the case, which will be found in the statements given below. The evidence he had to lay before His Worship had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown. He believed that he would be able to make out a *prima facie* case against the defendant, and if he did so would ask the magistrate to commit him for trial, though he would not ask that he should be imprisoned until the assizes, having no objection to his being admitted to bail. Mr. BATESON then called

PATRICK SHANLEY, who said he was a fireman. In December last, in consequence of something told to him by a friend, he went to the house of the defendant, who told him to get him nine men besides himself to go in the *Florida* to Brest, also telling him he would get £7 per month and £10 bounty, which he was to get on the capstan when he joined the ship. Witness engaged other hands, and took them to CAMPBELL's house. The defendant told him not to bring many men together, as he was afraid of remarks being passed. He took men named LLOYD, SMILES, MASHAN, ADAMSON, FLEMING and others, whose names be could not recollect. Four of these men and witness went with CAMPBELL to France, and he (SHANLEY) gave him £1 for getting him the job. CAMPBELL told the men, ten in number, to meet him at a public house at the corner of Boundary-street. They did so, and the defendant told them he only wanted five, and engaged five. This was on the 28th of December. The five firemen and a number of sailors and landsmen subsequently went on board the Havre boat in the Wellington Basin, and proceeded to France. When they got there CAMPBELL took them to a hotel; the next day they went by rail to Cherbourg, and at dusk went on board the *Georgia*, then lying off the port. The next morning they were called on deck by the Commander, Capt. MAURY, and their names were called over. Witness afterward saw CAMPBELL on the quarter-deck, having in his hand a bill for every man he had brought. He paid CAMPBELL a bill for clothes there, and signed articles on board the *Georgia* ship of war. He was on board of her four months and seven days—until she came into the Mersey. In May last he again saw the defendant, who told him to get another lot of men. He took FLEMING, a fireman, to CAMPBELL, who engaged him at £7 per month. By Mr. CARR—The first time he heard of anybody being wanted for the *Georgia* was one day when he was at the Nelson Dock, when a seaman whom he knew told him about it, and asked him if he would take the job. This man took him to CAMPBELL's house. He had not seen the boatswain of the *Georgia* before he went there. Went there with the intention of joining the *Florida*, and did not hear anything about the *Georgia* until he was off Cherbourg. Knew that CAMPBELL had boarding with him four or five sailors who had joined the *Georgia*. Believed he saw the defendant on the 23d of December, and told him he wanted to join the Confederate service. Took several men to CAMPBELL's house, and they were engaged as firemen.

MAURICE BRIEN, a fireman, said that in May last he went to the defendant's house in company with JOHN FLEMING, and saw CAMPBELL, who told him he was to go in a Confederate ship, the name of which he would not tell, however, and that he was to get £7 per month. He also told him to bring his clothes to his house that evening. Witness did so, and met CAMPBELL and nineteen other men by appointment at Lime-street Station the same night. The witness went on to say that they proceeded to London and thence to Calais, where they went on board the *Rappahannock*. They were taken on board by CAMPBELL, who afterward told them they were not wanted as firemen, but that they might, if they liked, remain on board as deck hands or landsmen. Those who were firemen came back to England. On their return to Liverpool CAMPBELL gave witness a five-franc piece to pay for his luggage, and he afterward met him and other men in Mr. JONES' office, in Chapel-street, where he told one of the clerks that they (the men) had been out in the *Rappahannock* and wanted pay for their lost time. The clerk said they knew nothing about the matter, and witness was then advised to apply to Mr. CARR.

JOHN FLEMING, a fireman, gave similar evidence, saying that CAMPBELL told him he was to get £7 per month, and that he (the defendant) was to receive £2 when FLEMING joined the ship, which, he was informed, was under the Southern flag.

This was the case for the prosecution, and Mr. CARR submitted that no offence within the meaning of the act of Parliament had been proved before his Worship. The prosecution had been directed by the law officers of the Crown, but he (Mr. CARR) was quite sure that had the matter been left entirely in the hands of Mr. BATESON he would never have instituted such a prosecution, because it was a case which would never go to a jury. The evidence altogether failed to prove that the defendant had committed any offence under the act of Parliament. Referring to the terms of the section, Mr. CARR contended that there was not the slightest evidence before the court that the vessels for which the men were engaged were ships of war, or that the defendant knew that they were ships of war. The men engaged were firemen; and as there were no firemen for steam vessels when the act of Parliment was passed, he supposed they could not have been contemplated by the act.

The Magistrate remarked that one of the witnesses said some of the men acted as sailors.

Mr. CARR said there was no proof that CAMPBELL had spoken to a single sailor.

The Magistrate said it was useless to go into any argument, for he thought there was evidence that CAMPBELL engaged all the men, that there was a *prima facie* case made out, and that it was one which should be sent for trial.

Mr. CARR said his client was a boarding master, and had five or six boarders who were anxious to join the Confederate service, and he could not help their doing so.

The Magistrate said—But CAMPBELL arranged the terms of their wages, took command of them, went with them to France, and paid everything.

The defendant was then, in point of fact, committed for trial at the assizes, though the case was formally adjourned until to-day, to decide upon bail.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

CONCENTRATING FORCES AT QUEBEC.

The Parliamentary proceedings, on the 30th ultimo, were of slight general importance. In the House of Commons, Mr. ADDERLEY asked whether, orders having been sent for concentrating a large British force at Quebec, steps were being taken to put that place in a defensible state?

Mr. CARDWELL replied that what he had stated on a former occasion, was that orders had been sent to concentrate the troops at Quebec and Montreal. With regard to fortifications, a report on the defences of Canada had been recently received, and was being considered by the military authorities, but no determination had been come to.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., Earl GREY moved a series of resolutions on the relations between England and Japan, affirming them to be in a highly unsatisfactory state, and he spoke at length upon the subject.

Earl RUSSELL defended the policy of the Government.

The Bishop of Oxford denounced the course of the Government as unworthy of a civilized and Christian country.

The resolutions were finally rejected by 30 to 11.

A MAJORITY OF TWO AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the bill abolishing tests at Oxford University was finally rejected by a vote of 171 against 173—a majority of two against the Government—which was received with vociferous cheering.

Various speculations were indulged in as to the result of the debate upon Mr. DISRAELI's motion of censure upon the Government for its course upon the Danish question. The general impression was that Mr. KINGLAKE's amendment, expressing satisfaction that the Ministers had not plunged the country into war, would be carried by a satisfactory majority. It is pointed out, however, that the amendment, if carried, will only partially acquit Ministers, as it only commits the House to an approval of their conduct so far as relates to their non-interference by arms on behalf of Denmark.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The British revenue returns for the year ending June 30, 1864, show a net decrease of £690,000, as compared with the receipts of the preceding twelve months.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND OF ALSEN.

A Flensburg telegram, of the 29th June, gives the following in regard to the capture of the island of Alsen: "The construction of the pontoon bridges to Alsen was commenced at 2 A. M., to-day, whereupon the Prussian and Danish batteries opened fire. Within one hour the construction of the pontoon was completed.

At 4 A. M. the first Prussian soldiers landed on the island. The Prussians immediately advanced, the Danes retreating, after stubbornly contesting each position.

At 2 P. M. the Prussians had already reached Vollerop and Ulkehol.

Eye-witnesses state that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES crossed at Sonderburg, while the passage of the main body was effected at Sandberg.

The Prussian loss during the passage was 100 men.

Some street fighting took place in Sonderburg, in which the Prussian loss was small.

1050 Danish prisoners, including many officers, were brought into Flensburg this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Danish correspondent of the *Times* writes that he has been assured Denmark takes the field at the outset of this second campaign with 40,000 men, one-fourth of which force consists of new levies, which have been hastily drilled within the last month or two.

Two large Danish ships of war had been severely handled by the Prussian batteries at Apenrade. Within five minutes one of them received 10 shots in her broadside, while the other lost her foremast.

The coast was kept in a constant state of alarm by Danish gunboats.

A Prussian ministerial journal says:

"At Carlsbad, Austria and Prussia have come to decisive arrangements respecting the immediate object of the campaign, and have agreed to the necessary steps for the ultimate solution of the question of the Duchies. The government and taxation of Jutland will be taken in hand by Prussia and Austria. Preparations will be made for crossing into Fuhmen. Schleswig-Holstein is to be placed under the common administration of commissioners appointed by the German Powers. In the succession question, which has become doubtful, Prussia will wisely consult her own interests and those of Germany."

The Upper Chamber of Saxony had decided unanimously upon requesting the Government to use its influence with the Federal Diet to induce that body to take part in the continuation of the war, and to settle the question of right to the succession in the Duchies as speedily as possible.

Later details from Alsen state that 2,400 Danes, including 100 officers, were taken prisoners, and the Danish loss in killed and wounded was severe. The Prussian loss was 3 officers killed and 17 wounded, and 300 men killed and wounded.

Sonderburg was partly burned down.

The *Daily News* reiterates its belief in the Holy Alliance between Russia, Austria and Prussia, and regards the German denial as an actual confirmation of the fact.

The *Morning Post* also publishes some diplomatic correspondence in proof that this alliance has been consummated.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of about 3,000,000 francs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the praise bestowed upon the Emperor NAPOLEON by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords, and sees in it the assurance of friendly relations between France and England, and a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government had issued a circular note upon the Peruvian question, denying all intention of setting up a claim of revindication. The only object of Spain is to occupy the Chincha Islands in order to obtain satisfaction from Peru.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 23, Shanghai, May 5, &c., are received, but the news has been generally anticipated.

The Teaping rebellion in China is described as being almost at its last gasp.

Private telegrams from Bombay, of June 9, quote an advance in cotton. Exchange, 2s. ½d. Shirtings quiet but dearer.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 1st were weak, but without material fluctuations. Consols closed at 90 1-16@90 3-16 for Money, and the tone was heavy without any new apparent cause.

The demand for Money on the 1st was rather less active

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £121,212

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 4½d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co. say American Stocks continue without transactions to fix quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The more settled appearance of politics has had a favorable effect upon the cotton market, and a considerable business has been done since Monday at an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. generally. American has been in active demand, particularly for export, at steadily rising prices, and on Thursday very large purchases were made for shipment to New-York, closing at about 1d. ℔ lb. above last Friday's quotations. Sea Island is in fair request at an advance of 1d. Brazils are ⅛d.@¼d. dearer, and other descriptions ⅛d.@½d. The sales of the week add up 86,180 bales, including 14,080 on speculation, and 22,220 for export. Yesterday (Friday,) the market was firm with sales of about 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	31d.	Middling Orleans	30d.
Fair Mobile	30¾d.	Middling Mobile	29¾d.
Fair Uplands	30½d.	Midddling Uplands	29½d.

Stock on hand, 303,835 bales, including 12,756 American. At sea from India for Great Britain, 375,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The upward movement continues, and there is a good general demand; but the advices from America per *China* have somewhat checked the trade.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: Flour in better demand at full prices. The range is 19s.@23s ℔ bbl. Wheat in good request, and 1d.@2d. per cental dearer, particularly for fine Western Red. The quotations for Winter Red are 8s. 3d.@8s. 8d. per 100 lbs.; White 8s. 6d.@10s. Corn in more demand and 6d. dearer since Tuesday. Mixed 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. per 480 lbs. White nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report: Beef very firm, especially for fine. Pork in good request at 70s. for Eastern. Bacon firm at extreme rates, but not quite so active. Cheese 1s.@2s. dearer for good. Lard in better demand and tending upward at 40s.@41s. 6d. for good to fine. Tallow steady at 40s.@41s. 6d. for N. A.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firmer at the close; no sellers of New Pots under 32s.; Pearls 33s. 6d. Sugar very dull, and fully 6d. cheaper. Coffee unchanged. Rice in better demand. Bark; sales of Philadelphia ferats, at 6s, 9d., and Baltimore at 5s. 6d. Linseed quiet and a shade easier. Linseed Cakes; small sales of American at £8 10s.@£8 12s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s.@40s. 6d. Fish oils inactive. Resin quiet and unsettled. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 70s. for French.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market dull at 2s.@2s. 3d. for refined. Benzine 1s. 8d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: WHEAT, 1s.@2s. dearer for English, but foreign steady. Red American 41s. 6d.@44s. FLOUR, 21s.@23s. 6d. IRON dull. Bars and Rails, £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. SUGAR dull, and 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s.@1s. ½d. RICE unaltered. TALLOW, 41s. for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s. 6d.@69s. for French. RESIN inactive. PETROLEUM in good demand; 2s. 1½d. for Refined on the spot, and 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. for future delivery. FISH OILS unchanged; Cod, £53. LINSEED OIL dull at 38s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, in barrels, £9 5s.@£9 7s. 6d.; bags, £9.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2.

WHEAT firmer and advanced 1s.@2s. IRON dull. SUGAR flat and declined 10d.@1s. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW dull at 41s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 68s. 6d.@69. PETROLEUM active at 2s 1½d.

American Securities—The market is nominal. No sales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but unchanged, for most descriptions, but American is advancing.

BREADSTUFFS firm.
PROVISIONS firm.
TALLOW easier.

LONDON, Saturday, July 2.

Consols closed at 90½@90¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad 39@37 ex discount. Erie Railroad 50@52.

LONDON, Sunday morning, July 3—via Queenstown.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed 98 to ¼. Markets closed quietly. Paris Bourse Rentes opened 66 05.

VERY LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, July 3 - Sunday morning.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90½@90¾.

The markets generally closed quiet.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The meeting at Lord SALISBURY's on Monday, will, it is said, be composed of members of the House of Lords. They will decide on the course to be adopted in regard to the Danish question and the vote of censure.

On Monday night, in lieu of the second paragraph of Mr. D'ISRAELI's motion, Mr. NEWDEGATE will move to submit to Her Majesty, as the opinion of the House, that the independence of Denmark and the possession of the Kingdom on the terms proposed by the representatives of the neutral Powers, ought to be guaranteed.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that the steamer *Labuan*, from Liverpool for St. Petersburgh, laden with cotton, was wrecked on the Hebrides coast, involving a loss of nearly £100,000.

Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration.

The loss of the Danes at Alsen was 2,300 to 3,000, mostly in killed, including 81 officers.

Mr. NEWGATE will offer another amendment to the vote of censure, namely: "That England ought to guarantee the independence of Denmark and the integrity of her possessions."

The London *Times* of to-day argues from the *China's* news that affairs in Virginia are again unpromising to Gen. GRANT, but accords to him a certain admiration for such stubborn and invincible resolution as he displays.

The Conservative party again meets to-morrow, prior to opening the attack on the Government on that evening in Parliament.

The *Morning Advertiser* says: "We can state from undoubted authority, that although the Ministers feel assured of 20 to 25 majority, they are determined to dissolve Parliament in the course of the ensuing month, unless circumstances arise to change the intention."

The Danish Minister of Marine announces that the iron-clad *Rolfkrake*, although hotly engaged at Alsen, was but slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped from Alsen Sound. But two small vessels were blown up to prevent capture.

A REBEL MAJOR TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Maj. E. T. SULLIVAN, of the rebel army, yesterday visited the office of Capt. OVER, Commander of the post, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He belonged to the Second Texas Infantry, but is a resident of Kentucky. When the rebels came to Harper's Ferry on their recent raid, SULLIVAN was sent up the railroad toward Duffield's Station, in command of a battalion to destroy the track. After the work of destruction had been performed the command returned to Harper's Ferry and SULLIVAN remained a short time and proceeded to Maryland. He is quite lame having been wounded some months ago in the Southwest. He is sick of the rebellion and the war, and is going home to retire from the strife.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 11.*

OHIO POLITICS.

A Peace Demonstration in Ohio—Welcome Home to Hon. Alexander Long by his Constituents—Mr. Long and James A. Bayard Nominated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 11, 1864.

The demonstration that was to begin the great peace movement of the season, came off on Saturday, the 9th, at Colerain, about eight miles from the city. It is noticeable in the *Enquirer's* report yesterday morning, that no word of the editors or reporters breathes the least hope of accomplishing anything in the coming canvass. Editorially there is a simple announcement of the fact that Mr. LONG's speech is published in its columns, with a commendation of its "bold and strong presentation of the Democratic doctrine of States' Rights." The reporter merely says that "it was one of the finest country meetings we have ever attended." Now, all have an idea of what a country meeting usually is. Its numbers are generally quite limited, as compared with city meetings.

The truth about the number in attendance is, that there were not more than two hundred and fifty voters in a crowd of about six hundred—and that is a liberal estimate. It is true that it is a very busy season of the year, but Saturday was just the day between wheat harvest and haying in this region. It is, however, quite probable that there would have been a greater attendance at some other season. But when we consider the great importance and significance of the occasion, it is apparent that there should have been a large gathering, in spite of every hindrance. Was it not the welcome home of Hon. ALEXANDER LONG, the champion hero of the Peace party? Was it not to be the inauguration of a new party, and an immense movement for the salvation of the country from Lincoln (not Davis) despotism and treason? Surely, then, there should have been a vast outpouring of those who are said, by the *Enquirer* of our city and the *News* of your city, to constitute the majority of the people of the North!

Reflect, again, that the locality of the meeting was most propitious. It was convenient for the "peace-makers" of Hamilton, Butler and Montgomery Counties—the two latter constituting the central power of Vallandighamism in the West. The population of these counties is about as follows:

Hamilton	220,000
Butler	45,000
Montgomery	65,000
Total	330,000

Butler County gave VALLANDIGHAM over a thousand majority last Fall on the Union vote, and Montgomery a very small balance for BROUGH. Certainly, out of this large population—the whole within sixty miles of the beautiful grove at Colerain, at least 150,000 of which may be set down as either Peace or War Democrats—out of such a population there should have been more than six hundred men, women and children in attendance. But such is not the American spirit. The number of those who contemplate national suicide is evidently very small; not enough to make even a respectable showing in "the gap" which the Copperhead papers say has been opened by the Fremont movement in the ranks of the Union party.

But I had nearly forgotten the greatest of all the attractions to draw the multitude to Colerain. VALLANDIGHAM, in whose exile the Constitution was utterly overthrown and the nation's power destroyed—VALLANDIGHAM the martyr to peace and patriotism, resting quietly at his home in Dayton, less than sixty miles away, was expected to be present; and who would not seize upon such an opportunity to see the hero! But his friends doubtless advised him that the reception would turn out to be a most discouraging failure, and he did not make his appearance.

It had been previously arranged that the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Hamilton County should be President of the welcoming demonstration; but when his name was called he retreated, and the louder the call the more rapidly he fled. After several other vain efforts to find one willing to make himself thus conspicuous, the Rev. GEORGE W. MOLBY, an old blackguard preacher, was appointed. But in spite of ample prompting as to his duties, the "bottle-washer" of the concern, Mr. LONG's partner, finally was compelled to relieve the reverend gentleman, and finish the proceedings himself.

The Hon. WM. CORRY made the welcoming address, which he had carefully prepared, that the dignity of the occasion might be subserved. As for Mr. CORRY, personally he is without reproach; intellectually he is at the head of his party, but in his wild notions of society and government he long since became the subject of laughter and jeer from the whole Democracy, and found himself entirely without political friends, till the peace faction unfurled the platform of the right of secession, the unconstitutionality of coercion, and the righteousness of human Slavery. Mr. CORRY's talents were welcomed by these national destructives; and were not merit the criterion of preferment, the whole Peace party of the North would adopt him as their divinely commissioned prophet and champion. Of all the politicians of that party, Mr. CORRY is the only one who gains by the movement; for from nothing he has attained something, while the rest of them have descended from something to nothing. Beside, Mr. CORRY let all his secession light shine out long ago, even before the rebellion was thought of; while the rest of them have recently enjoyed the "new birth." VALLANDIGHAM has been a consistent Secessionist since the war broke out, while the *Enquirer* and the other leaders have piped both war and peace according to the pressure of the occasion.

During the last lecture season, "the Democratic Association" of this city rented a hall and arranged a course of lectures which were given to audiences ranging from 150 to 500 in number. There was not a war lecture in the course that I now recollect. Among the illustrious teachers was Mr. CORRY, whose effort was applauded, and all his "suggestions" indorsed by the *Enquirer*. These suggestions were:

1. That the Constitution is a mere compact between sovereign States, either one of which can repudiate at pleasure.

2. That the war was unconstitutionally commenced, and all the slain have been murdered by the General Government.

3. That there never was an "American People"—but on the contrary, there has been, and still is, "the people of New-York," "the people of Ohio," &c.

4. That the Union is dissolved; that dissolution is a fixed fact, and must be accepted as such.

5. That within the Federal Executive, legislature nor judiciary can be trusted with the protection of the rights of the people.

6. That the patriarchal society of the plantation is the only tolerable state of society for a mixed population of whites and blacks.

7. And one of his recommendations was that Ohio, being the central State, should take the lead in interposing between the General Government, which is now a central despotism, and the rights of the States.

But the results of Saturday's demonstration afford but small hope that Ohio will ever be a party to such an interposition. On the contrary, it afforded more encouragement to the friends of the Republic than any other event that has for some time transpired. It showed that the people, with but a few individual exceptions, are determined to crush the rebellion.

Mr. LONG's speech was a mere rehash of his great Congressional effort, and needs no particular attention. It substantially indorsed the points above given from Mr. CORRY's lecture, and the possibility is that his speech in Congress was prepared for him by this thinker; as was undoubtedly the movement of the reception last Saturday got up by his quiet influence.

Mr. LONG dwelt considerably upon the universal Copperhead alternative of extermination or recognition. He of course preferred the latter, and then spoke of the separate Republics as follows:

"Two friendly Republics, having a common ancestry, common glories and recollections, lying side by side—having a laudable emulation in running the race of national freedom, prosperity and greatness, are infinitely preferable to one proud and splendid, but gloomy despotism, resting like a dark shadow upon the future of the American continent."

After dwelling at length on the necessity of supplanting Mr. LINCOLN, in order to save our liberties, he said he hoped not to be misunderstood:

"I counsel no violence, I advise no resistance to law or legally constituted authority, but obedience and submission thereto. There is yet a mode left us, whereby, as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, we may redress the many wrongs and outrages perpetrated by those in power."

Of course he would not counsel violence to an order, even on such an august occasion of only five or six hundred.

But here comes a passage from the gentleman of frizzled hair, all nicely wrought into exquisite curls, that would do honor to the diction of the "man what parts his hair down in the middle."

"From the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN no wisdom or even common sense can be expected. It will continue to tread in the downward career of folly and crime in the hope that upon the bloody car of revolution which is crushing the masses to death its chiefs can ride to positions of imperial splendor and individual greatness. In the dark vista of the future there is not one single ray of hope if the blessed sun of peace does not soon ascend the national horizon, and shed its effulgent rays upon our land."

But enough. The following are the resolutions adopted last Saturday:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio hail with delight the return of their Representative; and we are proud of the record he has made for himself in the Congress of the United States, as the advocate of our rights, our liberties, and immediate peace.

Resolved, That like our Representative, we believe there are now but two alternatives, either an acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the States composing the Southern Confederacy, or the complete subjugation and extermination of their people; and of the alternative, like him, we prefer the former.

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediate peace, and against the further prosecution of this war.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no right to coerce a sovereign State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present Administration in all its principal measures. It has suppressed free speech, imprisoned citizens without cause; impoverished, bankrupted and depopulated the country, and attempted to destroy Republican government in the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio, to-day unfurl their banner for the Presidential campaign, and having an abiding faith in the honesty, ability, statesmanship and firmness of their Representative, they present him as their first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio has beheld, with indignation, the vile treatment used toward the illustrious Ex-Senator JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware, by the Senate of the United States, and believing that he should return to preside over that assemblage in its deliberations upon the liberties of the people, we send greeting to the noble State of Delaware, his name as our first choice for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Cincinnati daily papers for publication.

NEW BOOKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RHODE ISLAND. A Catalogue of Books and other Publications relating to the State of Rhode Island, with Notes. Historical, Biographical and Critical. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT. 8vo. Providence: A. ANTHONY. New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON.

This is an important publication, not only for the State, the materials of whose history are in it so carefully analyzed and recounted, but, for all the other States in the Union, who are here presented with an example that each should follow—a model that all should emulate. The absolute inutility of piling book upon book, while no guide is proferred to inform the student of their existence, even, was never displayed more forcibly than in the United States, where the publicity attending all State proceedings, the general habit of reading and writing, among all classes, and the facility of printing—combine to create a mass of documentary evidence greater in bulk and superior in authenticity to the archives of any other nation. How much of this is utterly unserviceable to the historical inquirer for want of proper bibliographical guides, is obvious to all. The neglect of this essential aid is the more remarkable when the passion (or mania, as it may almost be called,) for possessing and collecting rare books, tracts, manuscrips, &c., on American history at prices that seems almost fabulous, is considered. But there is extant no general list of books on America, no catalogue of the legislative documents or Congressional papers of the United States Government, and until the publication of the volume before us, no State had taken the trouble to enumerate and classify the materials from which its history must be gathered. The Spaniards, even, are centuries before us in this matter. As early as 1629, DON LEON PINELO published a catalogue of writers on the Spanish possessions in America and the East, which, as enlarged by BARCIA, in 1726, forms three volumes in folio. England, too, has the American Bibliographies of WHITE KENNETT, (1713,) and REID, (1789,) and France can adduce the "Bibliotheque Americaine" of TERNAUX COMPANS, (1837.) We have nothing to compare with these but the "Bibliotheca Americana," by Mr. O. RICH, which, though the work of an American, was written and printed in England, and two productions of a German scholar, M. LUDWIG, who devoted himself to the pursuit with ardor, and died prematurely, after preparing his "Literature of American Local History," and of "American Aboriginal Languages." So comparatively unoccupied is the field in which Mr. BARTLETT appears as a gleaner, and though his labors are confined to a corner of its vast extent, it is only by a similar partition of industry that anything satisfactory can be accomplished. The plan of his bibliography is to give the title of every printed book and pamphlet that relates, in any way, to the State of Rhode Island, including the biographies of men prominent in its annals, and of natives of the State distinguished in public life, or who, by their virtues and good deeds, deserve to be remembered. The abundance of material afforded by this State, so small in geographical extent, may be judged when it is seen that the present bibliography contains nearly three hundred handsomely and closely printed pages, embodying, at a rough calculation, about two thousand titles of distinct works and editions, most of which are accompanied by the interesting bibliographical or literary notes of the laborious editor. Mr. BARTLETT is already most favorably known to the historical world by the noble publication of the *Early Colonial Records* of his native State, in ten volumes, an undertaking set on foot and most ably edited and superintended by him, in his official capacity of Secretary of State. The same industry and diligence are visible in every page of the *Rhode Island Bibliography*, and it leaves nothing to be desired in respect to printing and style of "getting up." It is printed by order of the General Assembly, and only a limited number are reserved for miscellaneous sale. It will undoubtedly, at no distant day, become a scarce book.

DENIS DUVAL—A novel by WM. M. THACKERAY, with illustrations. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This last and unfinished relic of THACKERAY is appropriately prefaced with a notice *In Memoriam*, by one who has the right to call himself—his old "comrade and brother in arms"—CHARLES DICKENS. The curious commencement of their acquaintance, which arose from the offer of THACKERAY to illustrate as an artist the forthcoming *Pickwick Papers*, twenty-eight years ago, is mentioned by DICKENS, who bears touching testimony, confirmed by the whole experience of their subsequent intimacy, to the "greatness and goodness of heart," of his deceased friend. His advice was taken as to the disposal of the fragment of *Dennis Duval*, and many readers will agree with him when he says, "the pain, however, that I have felt in perusing it, has not been deeper than the conviction that the writer was in the healthiest vigor of his powers when he wrought on this last labor. In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident and a certain living picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of his works." From the peculiar autobiographical nature of the narrative, more than one main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction, is anticipated in the beginning. So there is a sufficient sense of completeness in the existing portion to lessen the regret that is unavoidable at the unfinished state of the author's carefully prepared plan and design.

A supplementary note from the editor, communicating all that can be known of THACKERAY's intended conduct of the story, possesses great interest, as showing the truly conscientious spirit that he brought to the task, fortifying his conceptions of character and local descriptions of scenery, &c., by the most minute research and painstaking carefulness, that never wearied in ascertaining the exact truth, and conforming his incidents to it. Such devotion to what painters call "keeping" is perhaps unique in the English literature of fiction. This has always depended more on broad effects than on severe attention to local truth of detail. Even SCOTT himself is constantly open to antiquarian criticism, and his

followers, of course, depart still more widely from the modesty of nature. Future critics will undoubtedly divide THACKERAY's writings into two classes—those where his unrivaled powers of satirical observation were exercised on the shifting phases of society that met his glance at every turn, and those, in which study and research unsparingly applied, were employed to impart the same "*vraisemblance*" to the pictures of the past. *Vanity Fair* is the type of one class, as *Henry Esmond* is of the other. That the former probably will always hold the higher rank in general estimation is only another way of expressing how preferable are the unconscious creative gifts of nature to the most elaborate productions of art. The remarkable fact is that excellence should be attained by one man in departments so radically distinct. Mr. THACKERAY's careful literary workmanship is illustrated in another way by *Denis Duval*. The eight chapters, comprising all the extant portion of the book, bear no mark of haste or incompleteness. They are all as exquisitely finished as if the final revision of the whole work had been made—showing that it was the writer's habit to elaborate each part as it grew beneath his hand, instead of first throwing off a rough sketch, and perfecting it by successive corrections. By its own merits, *Denis Duval* would deserve a good reception, and the affecting circumstances under which it appears commend it additionally to all readers who have in former times been subject to the spell of one of the greatest masters of fiction that the age has produced.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCIV. July, 1864. Edited by Profs. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. 8vo. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The new number of the *North American* is entirely of a grave and austere character. Physics, metaphysics, political economy, constitutional law, naval and military science, are the lightest subjects discussed in its pages. Literature and belles lettres are entirely unrepresented, except by a few brief words in the "Critical Notices." It strikes us that this is injudicious management on the part of the editors, and they will assuredly find that a certain quantity of light readable matter is necessary, if only as a setting for the weighty bullion of the more solid and substantial articles. The first paper, "A Physical Theory of the Universe," discusses the Nebular Hypothesis of LA PLACE, and broaches a new system of cosmogonic formation, founded on the Dynamical Theory of Heat as propounded by Prof. TYNDALL. "The Property Rights of Married Women," is based on the recent changes introduced by the Legislatures of several States, all tending in one direction toward a complete departure from the old common law doctrines. Next follows "The Philosophy of Space and Time," an excessively hard metaphysical nut, that few Summer readers are likely to try their teeth on, though its "ontological analysis" ranges from "LEIBNITZ, SPINOZA and DR. SAMUEL CLARK," to "HERBERT SPENCER, TRENDELENBURG and JENS BAGGESEN." "The Constitution and its defects" is a paper of wide political range, reviewing the changes in the distribution of power between the States and the central Government that will be the inevitable subject matter of future arrangement. "The Navy of the United States" applies for our home benefit the lessons derived from M. XAVIER RAYMOND's survey of the French and English maritime systems. "Our Soldiers" is a feeling and earnest plea for the rank and file of the army, showing from the many narratives now current of military adventure, the high motives that have operated in calling men from their homes and families in their country's need, and the undeviating heroism that has marked their conduct through every stage of sickness and suffering. "A National Currency" is a conclusive argument for the legality of the issues of the United States Government. "The Rebellion, its Causes and Consequences," brings into juxtaposition the histories of that event by EDWARD A. POLLARD and HORACE GREELEY, deducing from the contrast the fundamental principles that lay at the root of the movement. "The Critical Notices," though sharper in reproof than the ordinary tone of American criticism, are able and discriminating.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY; OR, THE END OF PROVIDENCE IN THE WORLD AND MAN. Lowell Lectures. By Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY. 8vo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

As Dr. DEWEY well observes in his prefatory note, no person with any comprehension of what he is doing would publish a book on the "Problem of Human Destiny," without some qualifying word—some deprecatory phrase—to show that no excess of presumption had led him to suppose that its satisfactory solution had been attained. The reader must, therefore, not expect to find here more than "approximations, hints and outlines" of the subject whose appalling vastness has taxed, and will continue to tax, the highest intellectual powers of the race—a never-ending, still-beginning theme of reflection. Discarding metaphysical subtleties, and true to his reputation as a counselor of humanity under its present conditions, Dr. DEWEY's object in this volume (whose form was in a great measure determined by the fact that to interest a popular audience was the aim of the lectures it contains) is the presentation of certain views of life, of the human relations, and of the scenes of the world, that might help his hearers to understand better their nature, lot and destiny. By confining his attention to ethical considerations, and leaving out of sight the theological view, according to which the conflict of good and evil and the other "riddles of the world" are only methods of discipline and preparation for results to be consummated in another sphere, Dr. DEWEY narrows his field of inquiry, and also increases its difficulties. His survey is made by the light of nature alone, and without the assistance, though scarcely without the recognition, of that afforded by Revelation. He first considers the proofs of design in the world's system, and the great problem of the existence of evil. The mutual adaptation of man and the material world to each other is examined; then follows the spiritual constitution of man, the facts in every instance proving the natural impossibility of conferring unmixed and unconditional good upon rational beings. A general view of the historic progress of the world, the effects of culture and the certainty of future amelioration beyond the influence of all opposing forces, is traced, and shown to inculcate faith and a divine purpose, whose footsteps are distinguishable wherever they are sought. The merits that have raised Dr. DEWEY to the first class of pulpit orators are all found in this volume. It will rank as his most important work.

DENISE. By the author of "Mademoiselle Mori." 2 vols in 1. 12mo. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

In this unpretending little volume the reader will find a charming story, likely to be attractive to all who prefer a skillful delineation of human hopes, fears and passions, illustrated in a plot of sufficient interest to excite the attention of the reader, to the narratives of coarser fibre, and more melodramatic interest that now meet with an engrossing share of popular favor. The scene of "Denise" is laid in the south of France, or rather in Provence, a region that still asserts a character of its own as distinct from that of the empire which includes it, as the language of its peasantry is from the classical French of Paris and the North of France. The story is one of pure domestic incident, and has many points of resemblance with those of the Countess D'ARBOUVILLE, Madame DE GIRARDIN, and other writers of the modern French school of novelists. Great skill is shown in the character of the heroine, who gives name to the book. She is scarcely described at all, and her true nature is developed rather by the progress of the story than by any elaborate word-painting of the author's. The writer is eminently conversant with the scene represented, and the little town of Farnoux, with its chateau and seigneurs, coteries, gossipings and fêtes, stands out bright and clear in our remembrance after reading the book, because they are treated with the artistic skill that knows what to leave unsaid, and seizes at once on the true picturesque points. The old opposition between the Catholic faith and the Huguenot reformation, whose chief seat was in Languedoc and Provence, becomes an element in the conduct of the plot, which after some disturbing forces are neutralized, conducts us at length to the happiness of all for whom the reader's sympathy has been awakened. Altogether, we recommend "Denise" very highly to whoever is in search of a book to take out to the country this pleasant Summer-time.

THE POTOMAC AND THE RAPIDAN—ARMY NOTES. From the Failure at Winchester to the Reinforcement of ROSECRANS. By ALONZO H. QUINT, Chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Infantry. 12 mo. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The author of this volume wields a powerful and effective pen, and there is considerable graphic force and vigor in his sketches. The peculiar opportunities enjoyed by a Chaplain for insight into the true condition and character of the men under his spiritual charge, give great reality to Mr. QUINT's pictures of camp life. He testifies strongly to the beneficial effect of the humanitary enterprises for ameliorating the condition of the soldiers, that have met with such ample support from all classes, and are alone sufficient to distinguish this war from any other whose progress is recorded by history. The Second Massachusetts Infantry, from its arrival in Maryland, served throughout the campaigns of the Potomac army, and was present, with its Chaplain, at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, &c., and in September, 1863, was ordered South for the reinforcement of Gen. ROSECRANS, so that an unusually large experience fell to their share. The author is occasionally severe in his strictures on official incapacity or churlishness; and there are many such cases, where a little outspoken truth is of great value. An excellent map of the mountain regions of Virginia, &c., accompanies the volume, which is one of the most spirited and readable that the war has produced.

DANGERFIELD'S REST; OR, BEFORE THE STORM. A novel of American Life and Manners, 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This book is an attempt at the execution of a difficult subject, the presentation, under the guise of fiction, of a picture of society as seen around us at the present day. Few can raise themselves sufficiently above the engrossing influences of the current routine of existence, to judge its capabilities for artistic effect dispassionately. The author of *Dangerfield's Rest*, however, shows a keen insight into character with satirical powers that find plenty of themes for their exercise in depicting the social peculiarities and extravagances that distinguish our era. We should judge the book to be the work of a foreigner, an Englishman, probably, who had resided here sufficiently long to be at home in the customs and habits of the country, without entirely losing the independent habit of observation that characterizes the impressions of a stranger from his own isolated standpoint. The delineation includes many sides of the national character. Politics and faction class, and sectional, literature, society, &c., are sketched with a firm hand, and the effect of each element in producing the condition of things that caused the outbreak of the rebellion, is attempted to be portrayed. There is a sensational plot, but its chief use is to afford opportunity for expression of the writer's sentiments. The book shows unquestioned talent.

Work of the Sanitary Commission.

We give this morning, by authority of the officers of the Sanitary Commission, the following report, showing, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the amount of the gifts of the people to the soldiers which have been distributed by them during the last six weeks. It cannot fail to be of interest to all, and to be convincing to any and all who may be curious to know "where the money goes to:"

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1864, FOR THE NATIONAL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

	May.	June.	Total.
Supplies—Amount paid for purchases of	$130,105 60	$195,702 05	$325,807 65
Distribution—Expenses of, including subsistence, transportation and compensation of over two hundred Relief Agents; forage for horses, and materials necessary for the work of agents	17,150 17	7,012 20	24,162 37
Horses, wagons and harness, amount paid for.	31,755 43	1,332 98	33,088 41
Transportation—Chartering of vessels, viz.: Nine steamers, two barges, one schooner, for various periods, coal, loading, &c	15,133 21	22,204 55	37,337 76
Total	$194,144 41	$226,251 78	$420,396 19
Estimated value of additional supplies contributed to the commission, and issued to the army in Southern Virginia	$130,000 00	42,488 37	172,884 37
Total			$593,280 56

The entire expenditure for the whole work of the commission, East, South and West, was, in May, $262,898 77; in June, $252,275 87. Total for two months, $525,174 64.

It should be considered that during a campaign, characterized by the frequency of its change of base, the relative cost of transportation is much increased. The single item of charter of vessels, (owing to the scarcity of medium-sized craft, growing out of claims for Government service,) necessarily becomes of itself a very large one.

It may be noticed that the amount of supplies contributed to the commission in kind, during June, was but about one-third the value of similar contributions in May. Hence the necessity of direct money expenditure from the treasury.

Owing to the pressing call for anti-scorbutics, the Commission have recently issued very largely of vegetable food, as is shown by the following list of supplies forwarded during June:

Canned tomatoes, 207,156 ℔s., (over 103 tons;) canned fruit, 15,600 ℔s.; canned jellies, 571 ℔s.; pickled cucumbers, 36,273 gallons, (about 1,200 bbls.;) pickled onions, 13,344 gallons; pickled tomatoes, 4,719 gallons; curried cabbage, 1,106 gallons; sauer krout, 16,218 gallons; fresh onions, 100 bbls.; potatoes, 70 bbls.; dried apples, 242 bbls.; other dried fruit, 32 bbls.; lemons, 301 boxes; portable lemonade, 2,400 boxes; oranges, 25 boxes.

This includes the lot contributed on the 3d inst., which reached the men in the trenches in time for their Independence-day dinner. During the ten days of July, now past, the issues of vegetables have been proportionately much larger than hitherto. Three steamers and a barge have already sailed for the army with an aggregate cargo of over 5,000 barrels of vegetables and delicacies.

Every precaution has been taken by the commission to insure an accurate, comprehensive and impartial distribution of their precious contributions to the dietary of the army.

Gen. GRANT has always highly approved the work, and has given it his aid, ordering additional transportation to enable the commission trains to go out at once to the front, and as near the trenches as possible. The plan of distribution has been to send the wagons either to Corps or Division Commanders, in charge of an adequate number of the relief agents of the commission. The Commander of each respective corps or division having detailed an officer from his staff to attend, sends the wagons to the rear of their trenches, and their contents are given to the men, either in the works, or as they return after dark to the camps of the Reserves.

The enthusiasm is always great when it becomes known that such abundant supplies of acid fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches.

It is difficult for the inexperienced reader to form a sufficiently profound appreciation of the value of this anti-scorbutic food. It should be remembered that the Army of the Potomac, having passed through a campaign of the severest character, having depended mainly for food upon the fighting ration of pork, hard bread and coffee, arrived before Petersburgh in a state of great exhaustion. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism and military economy made it the duty of the commission to give at once such aid and comfort as their experience and means rendered possible. They knew that the sickness and mortality rates would inevitably increase unless the exhausted bodies of the soldiers could be brought rapidly under the influence of well-selected anti-scorbutics. They, therefore, sent to the army a sufficient quantity and variety to give every man a daily ration of fresh food for at least ten days. The above lists will show the principal articles distributed; the quantities stated do not, however, show the entire issues to date, as all the returns are not yet in. A complete report of this work will be presented in due time to the public whose almoner the commission is.

NEGRO RECRUITS.—About fifty negroes, who came from Lynchburgh with Gen. HUNTER's command, took a wash last night in the Ohio River. To-day they propose to enlist in the United States service. Last evening they held a prayer meeting in the Atheneum, and such a noise as they created is seldom heard in this section.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 11.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Debts of a Wife During Coverture will be Charged upon Her Separate Estate.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Sutherland.

John Owen and George G. Bellows vs. Jane F. Cowley and S. B. Cowley, her Husband.—This action was brought to recover for services rendered by the plaintiffs as attorneys and counsellors for the benefit, as alleged, of the wife's separate estate.

It appeared on the trial before the Referee, that certain stocks of Mrs. Cowley were used in the purchase of a stock of goods for the firm of Slaight & Co., and that, subsequently, Mrs. Cowley received the stock in trade from Slaight & Co., in satisfaction of a mortgage held, against them, and that she carried on the business in her own name. The plaintiffs were employed by the husband to collect some of the accounts of Slaight & Co. assigned to the wife, and, also some debts or claims arising out of the business after it was carried on by the wife. Some, if not all, the suits brought by the plaintiffs were unsuccessful—the claims not being collected or realized by the actions.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were employed by the husband, and that the separate estate of the wife could not be charged with the bills of the plaintiffs.

The case was referred, and the referee found that the husband acted as the agent of the wife in employing the plaintiffs; that the wife's separate estate was benefitted by the services—or that the services were on account of her separate estate, and judgment was given to the plaintiffs.

Appeal was taken, and the court now, per SUTHERLAND, J., say that as the referee found that the husband acted as the agent of the wife in employing the plaintiffs, and as there was certainly evidence tending to show that he did, there is no principle upon which the judgment can be reversed on the ground that this finding of fact was erroneous. That this fact being found, the finding as matter of law that the services were for the benefit of the wife's separate estate, was correct.

On this point, Zole *vs.* Dederer was quoted, as follows: "The principle, in short, which now governs in cases of this kind is, that a wife's separate estate is liable to pay her debts during coverture, in whatever form they are incurred, not because her contracts have any validity in law, nor by way of appointment or charge, but because equity decrees it to be just that they should be paid out of her estate."

The judgment was affirmed with costs.

United States District Court—JULY 13.

DISTRIBUTION IN PRIZE.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Sloop Nellie and Cargo.—The United States District-Attorney this day entered a final decree of distribution of the proceeds of the cargo in the above case, amounting to $19,062 34. The vessel, being small and unseaworthy, was abandoned after capture, and the cargo, consisting of cotton, sent to this port, in the schooner *Shark*, for adjudication. The capture was made in March, 1863, off Port Royal, by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, which vessel alone shares in the proceeds.

The Walton Will Case Terminated.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the matter of the election of Mrs. Ellen Walton to accept the annuity in lieu of dower out of the estate of John Walton, deceased, her claims have been allowed by the Surrogate, and the executors have accordingly effected a final settlement with Mrs. Walton, and the litigation is terminated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1864.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	104	300 Erie Railway.....	112¼
5,000 do........	103¾	150 do..........	112½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	103½	600 do..........	112⅝
6,000 U. S.6s,5-20s..R.	103¼	100 do.........b3	112⅝
54,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.	103	100 do.........s10	112⅝
15,000 do........	102¾	700 Hud. Riv. R......	125
1,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	104	50 do..........	125½
50,000 do........	103¾	200 do..........	126
85,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	93	800 Reading R.......	126
1,000 Ill. Co. Bs.,'65..	95	300 do.........b15	127
1,000 Ind. St. 2½ ₱ c.	68	200 do..........	125¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s.'90 b10	59	500 do..........	125¾
8,000 Cal. State 7s ...	165	400 do..........	125½
10,000 Ohio & Miss.C..	49	200 do..........	125¼
10,000 do........	48¾	400 Chi. & Alt. Pr.b30	94
25,000 do........	48¾	15 Mich. Cen. R.....	132
2,000 Mich.C.8 ₱c. old	130	140 do.........b3	131½
3,000 M.C.8sCo. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B....	137	200 do.........c	131
5,000 Mich. So.S.F.B.	120	500 M. S. & N. I. R....	80¾
1,000 C. & N.W.1st M.	104¾	1100 do.........c	80½
10,000 do........	104½	300 Ill. Cen. Scrip....	126¾
5,000 Clev. & Tol.S.F.	115	500 do.........b3	126½
7,000 P.,Ft.W.& C. 3d	99	100 do.........c	126¼
2,000 T. & W.1st M.Ex	105¼	200 do.........c	126½
5,000 Al.& G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.	100	250 do..........	127
1,000 McGr.& W.1stM.	85	100 do.........s10	127
2,000 do........	85¼	100 do.........b10	128
50 Cum. Coal Pref...	56	100 do.........b10	128¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	72	200 Clev. & Pitts. R....	107
250 do........	71¾	500 do.........b15	108
200 do.........c	71¾	500 do..........	106¾
200 do b30	73¾	300 Chic. & N. W.....	48¾
300 Mar. Min. Co.....	37	100 Chi.&N.W.Pref...	86
100 do........	36¾	700 Cle. & Tol. R.....	130¾
200 do........	36½	400 do.........b10	131
364 N. Y. Central.....	134	25 Chic. & R. I. R....	106¾
25 do........	134¼	300 do.........c	106¼
50 P., F. W. & C......	110	500 do..........	106¾
300 do........	109	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	126
		100 Mil. & Pr. Du C...	63
		100 do.........b30	65
		300 Chi. & Alt. R..b30	89

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	103¾	350 Hud. River R.....	128
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	103	300 do..........	128¾
13,000 do........	102¾	50 do..........	129
5,000 do........	102¾	100 do..........	128¾
15,000 do........	102½	100 Chi. & N. W. R....	49¾
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	102¾	100 do..........	49¾
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	102¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	107¼
5,000 do........	102¾	100 do.........b10	108
6,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	103¾	600 Reading R.......	128
2,000 do.Feb&Aug	104	400 do..........	128¾
30,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C..	93	500 do..........	128¾
45,000 do........	93¾	300 do..........	128¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s....	67	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	132¾
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	49¼	100 do..........	133
500 Cumb. Coal Pref..	54	100 M. S. & N.I.R....	82
500 Quicks. M. Co....	73	500 do..........	82¼
250 do........	72	100 do..........	83
15 Pac. M. S. Co.....	276	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip....	128
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	134¼	100 do.........b10	129
200 do........	134¾	200 Chi. & N.W.Pref...	87
500 Erie Railway.....	112¾	350 Chic. & R. I. R....	108
200 Erie R. Pref......	113¾	25 Ch. B. & Quin.....	129
100 do.......s30	113¾	200 Mil. & P. Du C....	65
		350 P., F. W. & C.....	110

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.c	48¾	200 Ill. Cen. R........	127¾
100 Erie Railway....c	112¾	100 do..........	127¾
300 do.........c	112¾	100 do.........b3	128
500 do.........c	112½	100 do..........	128
100 do.........b3	112¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts...	106¾
100 do.........c	112¾	100 do.........c	106¾
400 Reading R......	126	200 do..........	106¾
400 do.........c	126	100 do.........b3	107
100 do.........c	126¼	500 Cleve. & Tol. R..	130
100 M. So. & N. I. R..c	81	200 Chi. & R. I. R...	107¾
200 do.........c	80¾	100 do.........c	107¼
100 do.........c	80¾	100 do.........c	107¾
200 do..........	81¼	100 do..........	107¾
100 do.........b10	82¼	400 Chic. & N. W....c	49
100 do.........c	81¼	100 do.........b10	50
100 Hudson Riv. R...	127	100 P., F. W. & C....	109¾
100 do.........b3	127	100 Quick. Min. Co...c	71¼
100 do..........	126¾	200 Mariposa M. Co. c	39
200 Cumb. Coal Co....	52¾	100 do.........b3	39

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C.s3	49	100 Cleve. & Pitts....	108
200 Erie Railway...s3	113¼	100 do..........	107¾
100 do.........b3	113¼	400 do..........	107⅝
100 Reading R......	128⅜	300 M. S. & N. I.....	82¾
400 do.........s3	128⅜	100 do.........s3	82¾
100 do.........b3	128⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R......	128
100 do.........b3	128⅝	100 do..........	127¾
700 Chi. & R. Isl......	108¼	100 do.........b3	128
100 do.........b3	108¾	200 Mariposa Min....	41

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Associated Bank Committee met Mr. FESSENDEN this forenoon, and indicated their readiness to recommend unanimously to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, to inscribe $50,000,000 to the credit of the United States Treasurer, conditioned that the Money be drawn for directly upon these Banks, for disbursement to the public creditors. They also reported that these advances might be covered by the Government with 7-30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Notes, half-yearly interest in Currency, *and not a Legal Tender for their face,* to bear date from the inscription of the credit on the books of the Banks. In making this particular recommendation as to the nature and tenor of the security to be taken from the Government, the Bank Committee, we understand, to have been governed by two very sensible and timely considerations: first, that they should require no Treasury paper from the Government of a Legal Tender form, the possible use of which might imply an expansion of the United States Currency. As scarce as Greenbacks are known at present to be in all the Atlantic markets, the majority of the Bank Committee believe that the pressure for this class of Circulation has its compensating advantages for the public credit and the public good, at large, and that nothing should be done by the new Secretary, on their suggestion, to cheapen the value, much less increase the volume of Greenbacks. The relief of the Money pressure, now complained of on the Corn Exchange and some other circles, they hold to be a secondary consideration to the reduction of the markets for Produce and Merchandise, which have been recklessly advanced by speculation, on the false calculation that more Greenbacks must be issued to carry on the Government.

The second point made by the majority of the Committee is that the Secretary should not be required to cover or reimburse the advances of the Banks by the sale, at present, at low figures, of any portion of his Gold-bearing Funded Stocks. Such a negotiation would at once cheapen the general credit of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States—already too low in the market, the large premium on Gold being taken into account—besides creating an invidious discrimination against the recent takers and present holders of the same description of Stock.

The foregoing explanations we derive from one of the leading members of the Committee. They place the liberality of the Committee on higher ground than from some of the Street discussions yesterday we were apprehensive might be taken. They show that the best financial opinions among the old Associated Banks are equally opposed to the extremes of expanding our Greenback Circulation or sacrificing the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. They assume that at a 7.30 ₱ cent. interest in Currency the Government can command Money to carry on the war, without yielding to the clamor for more Greenbacks, or to the supposed necessity of a rapid increase at a high rate of Gold interest, of the Funded Stocks of the United States. And from all we can learn it will be the policy of the new Secretary, as well as the recommendation of his financial advisers here to avoid both extremes.

Mr. FESSENDEN has not yet decided the point made by the Banks that they must, to the extent of their negotiations or advances, become the depositories of the Treasury, the same as the National Banks and the Sub-Treasury Office, to be drawn upon in due course of business. That they are otherwise unable at present to accommodate the Government we have no question. They have no money in the shape of Greenbacks to lend to their ordinary dealers in moderate much less to the Government in large sums. They are reduced to $10,000,000 of Greenbacks to meet a deposit line of $164,000,000, with a reserve of $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 Certificates on the Treasury due about ten days hence. They are essentially or practically poorer in Greenbacks than in Gold or Silver, and this fact explains the pressure for Money from the Produce Exchange, from the horders of foreign merchandize and from other parties who are fostering speculations based on the unwarranted rise in Gold and Exchange. The Stock Exchange Brokers also find it difficult to borrow money, but they have taken the remedy into their own hands, and are doing less business, and advising their customers to do less. The Corn Exchange factors and speculators, whose paper has fallen to 15 or 18 per cent. per annum, will be compelled to seek relief in the same way if the pressure be continued for a week or two longer. The public at large are immediately concerned to know how far such damaging speculations are justified by the relative supply of Greenbacks over Gold and Exchange on London in this market, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the new Secretary of the Treasury, with his conservative notions of the Government credit, will be in haste to increase the volume of this description of paper, directly or indirectly. The necessities of the Treasury are not so urgent as to require it.

It is probable the Secretary of the Treasury will not leave town for a day or two.

The demand for Money to-day was again very urgent, and affected the Produce and Gold Markets from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange was also further depressed at the early Board, but manifested a better temper in the Afternoon. Orders appeared from the neigboring cities to sell Government Stocks for cash; but, whether from the want of Money, or on the calculation that the Secretary of the Treasury will consent to sell the remaining $33,000,000 of the 1881 Loan to the Associated Banks at a low figure, we were not able to learn.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	103½	102¾	Mich. Central...	131	132½
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103¾	Mich. Southern....	83	82¾
N. Y. Central...	134½	134	Illinois Cen......	127	127¾
Erie.......	113	113½	Pittsburgh......	107¾	107⅝
Erie Preferred..	113	113¾	Fort Wayne......	110	110
Hudson......	125½	128¼	Rock Island.....	108	108¾
Canton.....	35	32¾	Reading......	128	128⅜
Treas. Cer., new	93¾	92¾	Quicksilver.....	73	72
Toledo.....	130½	130¾	Cum'land Coal..	57	54¼
Northwest...	49¾	49	Mariposa.....	40	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	49¾	49	N. West Pref....	86	87

The price of Gold fell in the forenoon to 269 ₱ cent., but subsequently returned to 270@272½ ₱ cent. There was not much done in Exchange after the sailing of the *Arabia*. She carried out only $50,000 in Specie of all descriptions.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column of Kansas State Bonds, offered by private sale at No. 8 Broad-street.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s......	117	Al.& T. H. 1sts......	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76......	127	Chi.& N. W. S. F......	115
Erie 1sts, '68......	115	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds..	102
Erie 2ds, '79......	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	104½
Erie 4ths, '80......	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	116
Erie 5ths, '88......	120	Del., L. & W. 2ds.....	120
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77..	115	Tol & Wab. 1sts.....	105
Hud. R. 1sts, '69......	116	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	86
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85..	132	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72..	118	N. J. C. 1sts......	104
Harlem 2ds, '64......	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds..	118
Harlem 3ds '68......	105	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3ds..	99
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....	130	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	61½
Mich. C new 1sts, '83...	136	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	115
Ill. Central, '75.....	132	Atlantic & G. W......	90

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,093,371 70, including for Customs $129,617 91; payments, $362,789 99; balance, $23,899,770 09.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 132 bbls. Ashes, 9,545 bbls. Flour, 944 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 50 bushels Wheat, 7,584 bushels Corn, 34,322 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Malt, 2,147 pkgs. Provisions, and 413 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand, partly for export, at irregular prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 53c.@55c.; Laguayra, 50c.@52c.; Maracaibo, 49c.@51c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c., ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middlings, $1 63@$1 69, ₱ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FISH—All the leading kinds have been in fair request at firmer prices, including Dry Cod, at $6 50@$7 50, ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$17 50; No. 2 do., at $12@$14; No. 3 do., at $9@$10 25, ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 50c. for Scaled and 40c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has again declined 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. Speculative holders are very eager to sell. Sales since our last amount to 13,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 25@$10 75; poor to choice Extra State at $11@$11 50; round-hoop, Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$10 25@$10 75
Extra State..........	11 00@ 11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50@ 13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 25@ 11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	11 50@ 13 00
Extra Genesee..........	11 75@ 13 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri..........	11 50@ 14 50

Southern Flour is much lower to-day. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at $11 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for fancy to choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour has again declined materially; sales 650 bbls. Extra at $10 75@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, closing at $7 75@$8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed to-day, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 45,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 55@$2 85; Amber Western at $2 70; Red Western at $2 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 50, and new Amber Jersey at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is again decidedly lower; sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, at $1 60 for new Mixed Western, and $1 64 for new Southern Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@98½c.; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 98c.@$1, cash, afloat, ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 10@$1 60 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are less sought after at $15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Are quiet, but quoted steady.

IRON—Is held higher, but is inactive, including No. 1 Scotch Pig at $85, and do. American at $75 ₱ ton. The Iron merchants of this City have agreed upon the following scale of prices, for lots from store: For Common English Bar, $205@$220, as to sizes &c.; and Refined do., $220@$235; for Rods, round and square, 7-16 of an inch, $250; ⅜, $255; 5-16, $265; ¼, $280; and 3-16, $300; for Horse Shoes, $250; for Hoop, ⅝ inch, $330; ⅜, $300; ⅞, $285; 1 inch, $270; 1½, $265; and 1¾@2 inches, $260 ₱ ton; and for Nail Rods, 18c.@20c. ₱ ℔., less 5 ₱ cent. cash.

LEAD—Pig is quoted at $16 50@$16 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. but is quiet, to-day.

LEATHER—Sole is in more demand, and Hemlock tanned has again advanced 2c. ₱ ℔., and Oak remaining very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly deal in, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 55@$3 75 ₱ gallon; Tar at $20@23 ₱ bbl. Resin at $45@$60 ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 55c.@57c.; Refined Petroleum at 97c.@$1, free, and 90c.@92c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 11.—*Sperm*—Has again advanced, and the sales embrace 1,800 bbls., of which 400 bbls. sold at $2 20, and the balance at $2 25 ₱ gallon, at which price holders were firm. The market closes with further inquiry. Since the above, we have to report sales of 110 bbls. extra Head, and 70 do. dark, at prices not transpired. *Whale*—The stock of Whale Oil is very small, and holders are consequently firm and looking for higher prices. The only transactions in this market are resales of two parcels—one of 190 bbls. South Sea, at $1 34, and the other 300 bbls. Northern, at $1 40 ₱ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York last Friday, of 5,000 ℔s. Arctic, at $2 30½.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 11, 1864..	37,985	48,652	560,500
Same time last year..........	37,703	38,068	315,250

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, and prices have been quoted much lower, and quite unsettled. Sales since our last, 5,200 bbls., in lots, at $40@$45, closing at $42, for New Mess; $46@$48 for July, and $47@$48 for August delivery; $40 for Old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $37 50@$40 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Sales, 60 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is dull and lower, to-day; sales since our last, 300 tierces and ℔s., for immediate and future delivery, at 20c.@21c. ₱ ℔. Beef is inactive at former prices; sales, 250 bbls. at $28@$30 for Mess; $20@$25 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $34@$36; India Mess, $40@$45, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $27 50@$30 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for Choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₱ ℔. Cheese is in good demand at 17c.@25c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—East India is in demand at from $13 50@$15 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after and rather less buoyant. Sales since our last 820 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 22½c.@23c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 22c.@23½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue salable and buoyant at 24c.@31c, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 42,000 ℔s., at 19½c.@20c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $1 68@$1 73 ₱ gallon, the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull to-day, with 15 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool—The engagements included 25 bales Hemp at 12s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Sugar at 15s.; 100 tons Logwood at 11s. For London—2,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 500 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; 30 tons Oil at 21s. 3d. For Glasgow—10 tons Oil at 25s. For Cork and orders, a Dutch schooner, with 2,700 bags Coffee, at 25s.; and a Prussian brig, with 1,300 quarters Wheat, at 4s. 6d. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Flour at 2s.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, heavy and drooping; Sales No. 2 Chicago at $2 20@$2 21; Winter Red Western $2 28; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring $2 30. CORN dull, heavy and lower. OATS easier, closing dull; Sales, 90,000 bushels to arrive, at 91c. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $1 70@$1 71. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, with downward tendency to New-York. Wheat 19c., Corn 17c., Oats 10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

FLOUR firm; sales, 2,000 bbls. Extra Family at $12@$13 50; Superfine is not to be had under $10. WHEAT quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Red at $2 65; White, $2 75. CORN buoyant; sales, 3,000 bushels, at $1 70. OATS in demand; sales, 4,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. NAVAL STORES active and all kinds very scarce. WHISKY dull at $1 80.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 63; Morris Canal, 91½; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 70½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 per cent. discount.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore..	July 14..	New-York....	Liverpool.
America..........	July 16..	New-York....	Southampton
Louisiana..........	July 16..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Asia..........	July 20..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Hecla..........	July 20..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Germania..........	July 23..	New-York....	Southa'pton.
Australasian..........	July 27..	New-York....	Liverpool
New-York..........	July 30..	New-York....	Southampton
Europa..........	Aug. 3..	Boston....	Liverpool.
Borussia..........	Aug. 6..	New York....	Southa'pton.
Bremen..........	Aug. 13..	New-York....	Southampton
Hansa..........	Aug. 27..	New-York....	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Nova-Scotian..........	June 30..	Liverpool....	Quebec
Australasian..........	July 2..	Liverpool....	New-York.
City of Manchester.	July 2..	Liverpool....	New-York
Westminster..........	July 5..	Liverpool....	New-York
Edinburgh..........	July 6..	Liverpool....	New-York
New-York..........	July 6..	Southampton..	New-York.
Kangaroo..........	July 9..	Liverpool....	New-York
Europa..........	July 9..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Marathon..........	July 12..	Liverpool....	New-York
Scotia..........	July 16..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Virginia..........	July 19..	Liverpool....	New-York
Africa..........	July 23..	Liverpool....	Boston
Persia..........	July 30..	Liverpool....	New-York
Asia..........	Aug. 6..	Liverpool....	Boston
China..........	Aug. 13..	Liverpool....	New-York
America..........	Aug. 17..	Southampton..	New-York
New-York..........	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York
Bremen..........	Sept. 14..	Southampton..	New-York
Hansa..........	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Nova Scotian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Mexico*, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..........	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way..........	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..........	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........	4 P. M.
North Mails..........	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at..........	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—THAT KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the best in the world for family use. For sale by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COMPETENT English and Scotch Protestant cooks, who understand their business thoroughly; will assist in washing, and no objection to the country for the Summer. Also, a first-class Protestant laundress; understands fluting, &c.; they will be found willing and obliging, with good reference. Also, a smart chambermaid and waitress, with good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook, who understands her business; has good City reference; good satisfaction given to the employer; has no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a most respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do the general housework of a moderate-sized family; is not afraid of work, and is a neat, efficient and obliging girl; wages moderate; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself useful; understands sewing on a machine; good reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 113 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., or nurse and plain sewer, by a very trustworthy girl; is fond of children, and a neat, willing and obliging servant; will go in the country; wages moderate; excellent reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; five years' City references from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 160 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 16 Suffolk-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO LIVED IN England as general servant, a situation in the City or country; washes and irons well; does chamberwork; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH excellent references, a situation in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages, $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress; will assist in chamberwork; will go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO nurse a small baby; will be willing to leave the City; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to family sewing, and is a good operator. Address L. R. A., Madison-square Post-office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR superintendent of a mining or manufacturing concern, by an American, 33 years of age, speaking French and some German, and having a good knowledge of mining, railroading, book-keeping, and able and accustomed to direct and control employes. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE of London, a situation as groom and valet; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to any part of the country. Has good reference; a letter addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man; has first-class reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply or address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; is a first-rate groom, careful driver, willing and obliging; can produce the best of references. Call or address P. D., in care of Peter Murray, No. 308 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A GROOM'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man; one who thoroughly understands his business, with best of City references. Address or apply to R. F., at Craven's Harness Store, corner of 27th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without children; understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and all kinds of fruits and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address G. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; will come well recommended; understands his business. Can be seen at No. 183 1st-av., first floor, front; or address W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman in City or country; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman, by a young man with the best of references; can assist in the garden. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, when time to go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Wages $25 per month. Address G. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Apply for two days, or address B. G., 66 University-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND coachman; one who has good recommendations, and is willing to make himself generally useful. will receive good wages. Inquire Hanover Fire Insurance Company, No. 45 Wall st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Inquire at No. 27 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., July 14, and bring references.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. TO A RESPECTable woman a good situation is offered. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; one residing with his parents preferred. Address D. & C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

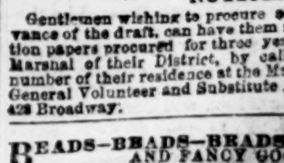
WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, ONE OR two boys, who reside in the City with their parents, and are willing to work. Address Box 3,758 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELING AGENTS TO SELL by sample in the country. Address Box No. 3,801 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y


WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 429 Broadway.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

OLD RAILROAD IRON.
Fifty tons for sale. Inquire at office of Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WILLING to adopt a four-week's-old nice little girl, will have the kindness to address a note to MARY, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

CORNS, BUNIONS, TROUBLESOME nails, tender feet, enlarged and diseased joints, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st. Branch office, No. 212.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHURCH SEATS; enough to seat about 300; suitable for a lodge room or school. A. S. WHEELER, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos. Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fra Diavola.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,..12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $3 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The "invasion," the "raid," or whatever it may be called, is evidently at an end. The latest news from Washington, with which place telegraph and railroad communication was reëstablished yesterday, announces that on Tuesday the rebels demonstrated feebly in front of Fort Stevens, annoying our forces somewhat with their sharpshooters. Our troops at length took the defensive and charged upon the enemy, driving him precipitately from the position. The rebel column, it seems, at once took up its retreat, passing through Rockville at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on the march to Poolesville and Edward's Ferry. At the latter place, the dispatch says, the rebels were engaged in crossing their wagons and plunder collected during the raid. Our loss in the fighting on Tuesday was about two hundred killed and wounded. The rebels left over one hundred of their wounded at Silver Spring. There was no damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the Washington branch, and the rebels failed to destroy the iron bridge over the Monocacy, on the main stem. Both Gens. Tyler and Franklin have escaped from the enemy, and the former has arrived in Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d of July, arrived here yesterday. A seaman's boarding-house keeper in Liverpool had been brought before the Police Court, on a warrant from the Treasury, charging him with obtaining seamen for the rebel cruisers *Georgia* and *Rappahannock*. The case was sent to trial. An iron-plated vessel, supposed to be intended as a successor to the *Alabama*, had gone out from Bordeaux. From a statement made in the House of Commons, it appears that orders have been sent out to canada to have the British forces stationed in that Colony concentrated at Quebec and Montreal. An attempt to get a vote of censure on the British Government, in connection with their policy in Japan, was made in the House of Lords on the 1st inst., and failed by 30 to 11. On the third reading of the Oxford University Tests Bill in the House of Commons the Government were defeated, the vote being 171 for the bill, and 173 against. The British revenue returns for the year ending June 30, 1864, show a net decrease of £690,000 sterling as compared with the receipts of the year preceding. Particulars are given of the capture of the Island of Alsen by the Prussians. Two thousand four hundred Danes were taken prisoners. Sonderborg was partly burnt down. The London Liberal press reiterates an expression of its belief that a "Holy Alliance" has been formed between Russia, Austria and Prussia. We publish an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, which supplies some additional particulars of interest relating to naval affairs in European waters. A complimentary dinner had been given by Mr. Dayton to Capt. Winslow, who was on a visit to Paris. The Emperor, it is said, has taken occasion to show his sympathy for Capt. Semmes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday says: Gen Sullivan's advance reached Martinsburgh yesterday, entered the place and took many prisoners. Sullivan commands the advance of Gen. Hunter's forces. We may thus know that our troops are vigorously pushing on after the enemy. They will doubtless be in contact with the rebels before many hours, perhaps to-day.

The Troy *Times* says it understands that Commodore Vanderbilt is negotiating for a lightning train to run from New-York to Saratoga, by the Harlem Railroad, passing through the Troy depot with merely a change of engines.

The Worcester *Spy* states that it has been fully decided to hold the champion races on the 29th instant, on Lake Quinsigamond. Harvard College will send three or four boats, and Yale will likewise send several.

The Louisville *Press* says that Gen. J. T. Boyle, who lately resigned a Brigadiership in the army, was arrested a few days ago for words spoken in a club-house in that city.

The Money market kept very stringent yesterday and Gold and Produce were lower and Stocks heavy in the forenoon. Later in the day there was a partial improvement in Stocks. The Associated Banks have offered to advance the Treasury $50,000,000 on 7-30 per cent. currency interest, provided they are made Depositories of the Government, to be drawn upon in the ordinary course of business. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided this point. He is still in the City.

Speculative holders of Produce, pressed by the stringency in the money market, were very eager to sell yesterday, and prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were much lower, Flour having declined 25c.@50c., and Pork $3@$5 ₩ bbl.; Wheat 5c.@10c., and Corn 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel; Whisky 2c. ₩ gallon. At even the reduced rates the inquiry was quite limited—buyers generally anticipating further material concessions. In general merchandise the movements were restricted, as purchasers were reluctant to pay asking prices. Freights were dull and heavy, with 615 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fall Elections in the West.—The telegraph informs us that the Democratic party of Indiana met in convention in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, and put in nomination an entire State ticket, headed by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald for Governor. For the other offices the present incumbents were renominated, which fact is sufficient to overwhelm the ticket with inglorious defeat. It will be opposed alike by the members of all parties interested in the financial policy of the State—banks, bondholders, &c. With a treasury full to overflowing, they refused to pay the interest upon the funded debt of the State, denied support to the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane, whose care and education the State had assumed. Not a dollar could be had to succor the sick and wounded soldiers who had so gallantly maintained the honor and elevated the reputation of the State, while serving the cause of our common country; and, indeed, their principal business for the past two years appears to have been devoted to unsuccessful attempts to embarrass Gov. Morton in the discharge of his legitimate and constitutional duties, as well as to render abortive his attempts to assist the national authorities in the suppression of the rebellion.

Well-informed persons in all parts of the Union have long regarded the administration of the civil and military affairs of Indiana, by Gov. Morton, as being eminently successful, notwithstanding the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances by which he has been surrounded. Under his guidance, Indiana has become one of the most prominent and important States in the Union. Indeed, Gov. Morton's management of affairs in Indiana has frequently been held up as a model for the Executives of more powerful and wealthy States in the East and West; and we opine that this peace faction, headed by such men as Bright, Voorhees & Co., will meet with a just and merited rebuke at the hands of the patriotic people of Indiana this Fall. It would be a shame and a disgrace were it otherwise.

The New Rebel Movement—Its Character.

The rebels, in the course of this war, have made many movements and fought many battles of a *desperate* character. This last movement of theirs is of that nature. We have pointed out more than once of late the immense strength of Grant's position on the Appomattox. It has appeared, we think, conclusively, that if our great army but remain firmly planted where it now is, and if our cavalry arm operate constantly and trenchantly upon the communications of the rebel capital, it will be quite impossible for Lee and his army, or Jeff. Davis and his Government, to remain long in Richmond. "A city invested is a city taken," for the simple reason that if the besiegers can but maintain their lines, the garrison must ultimately succumb from want. Richmond has never yet been, and is not now, invested, technically speaking; but the military axiom just quoted is perfectly applicable to it, if Gen. Grant, from his impregnable position in its rear, can, by his cavalry arm, describe a line around it sufficient to cut off from it the essential supplies derived from the great producing regions of the Confederacy. Now, in the first place, Gen. Grant has shown, within the past fortnight, that this is perfectly feasible and practicable; and in the next place, on the other hand, Gen. Lee perfectly comprehends the impossibility of dislodging Grant from his present ground, either by direct assault upon it or by manœuvering round it.

Therefore, as Lee does not wish to leave Richmond with his army, nor Jeff. Davis with his government, the rebels are put in a desperate strait. Militarily, they must leave Richmond, and, politically, they dare not leave it. Finally, of course, the political logic must give way to the inexorable military logic. But they will only retreat after all the expedients of war have failed them in their efforts to remain.

They may try movements North before necessity finally forces them to leave for the South. They may try a movement such as that now in progress, to see if it may not in some way work a diversion in their favor; and in their last extremity they may try another in the same direction, but far greater and altogether desperate in its character. The invaders of Maryland have undoubtedly succeeded in collecting large quantities of stores, which they will probably succeed in carrying to some eligible point in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Lee knows that he can hold such works as those at Petersburgh, and much easier those at Richmond, with a force one-fourth the number of his assailants—so that if Gen. Grant continues to retain the army of the Potomac on the Appomattox—as he assuredly will do—it is not without the limits of possibility that Lee, leaving Beauregard with thirty or forty thousand men to defend Richmond, might himself actually strike for the North, with the hope of achieving some quick and eminent success. If he has ever had a thought of any such eventuality, he could not, in one point of view, make a shrewder preliminary move than the present invasion, while in another point of view he could not make one more foolish.

Such a movement of the rebel army as is here suggested to be possible, would not only be desperate in its character, but would inevitably result in its destruction, if operations on our side were conducted with any sort of skill or comprehensive sagacity. The present desperate movement ought assuredly to have a like termination. It is discreditable enough to us that we should have allowed ourselves to be surprised by it—that we should have allowed it to take place—that we should have permitted the rebels to cross the Potomac and roam and ravage in Maryland for ten days—menacing the national capital and cutting off all railroad communication between it and the rest of the country—but to permit them to get away in safety, and march a hundred miles with their booty and prisoners, would be shameful.

The duty of the country in the emergency and in the future is implied in some of these suggestions. The present straits of the rebels around their capital are leading them to attempt desperate deeds which we ought to be prepared to thwart. *As long as Gen. Grant's army is planted where it now is*, and continues to carry on the operations against Lee's army, which must ultimately prove fatal to it, there should be a sufficiently large force of well-drilled militia kept constantly under arms to prevent the rebels ever again crossing the Potomac.

Our Army Correspondence.

We are glad to find that in the very heat and crisis of military operations in front of Richmond, Gen. Meade, Commanding the Army of the Potomac, finds leisure and inclination to read, digest and supervise the newspapers of the country, and especially that portion of them devoted to recording the doings of the army under his command. He has just issued the following additional order on this subject:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, July 6, 1864.

Mr. William Swinton, a duly registered correspondent with this army for the New-York Times, and Mr. Kent, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, have, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the armies in the field, been ordered to leave the lines for having abused the privileges conferred upon them, *by forwarding for publication incorrect statements respecting the operations of the troops*, and they have been warned not to return. This information is published for the guidance of Corps Commanders, and should the parties warned be hereafter found within the limits of this army they will be sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters. By command of

Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. Williams, A. A. G.
Edward M. Neill, A. A. G.

Gen. Meade and the "Corps Commanders" need not distress themselves about Mr. Swinton's return. There is nothing so excessively attractive in the service, or in their official society, as to lead any gentleman to thrust his personal presence or his literary attentions upon them against so emphatic a protest as that of Gen. Meade. We shall have no difficulty in finding quite as agreeable and as useful a field for the exercise of Mr. Swinton's abilities as that which the above order invites him to leave.

Major-Gen. Meade accuses Mr. Swinton of having "forwarded for publication *incorrect statements* respecting the operations of the troops." What those statements were,—in what respect they were incorrect, or what means were afforded of correcting them, we are not informed. Gen. Meade must have a very vague idea of the duties of a correspondent, and of the difficulties which attend their performance, if he requires perfect and exact accuracy in regard to all the details of army operations, as the condition of remaining within his lines. He has not always found it easy to be thus exact in his own official reports, even after he had taken weeks to compile and prepare them. Possibly he may, at some future day, condescend to specify the particular default which has led to Mr. Swinton's exclusion from the limits of his army,—though it is, after all, a matter of very little consequence. Judging from Gen. Meade's previous action in similar cases, and from the general temper he exhibits toward the press, Mr. Swinton is quite as likely to have been excluded for being *too* accurate as for any other offence.

We believe our readers will generally concur with us in the belief that in losing Mr. Swinton the public lose one of the most intelligent, impartial and competent of the many correspondents who have given the record of this war to the world. If he had been a little more disposed to pander to the personal vanity and the uneasy jealousy of Officers, he might have had a longer career as a correspondent, but it would scarcely have been more honorable to himself or more serviceable to the country.

Gunther on Patriotism—Godfrey's Cordial for the Body Politic.

"In times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonim of patriotism," says Mayor Gunther. He probably meant his own patriotism. As a definition of the patriotism of the loyal men of the country, we repudiate it. It is bastard and beggarly. It is all of a piece with the patriotism of Fernando Wood in saying in Mozart Hall "Loyalty is a monarchical derivation. It is a European extract. No loyalty for me; I know no such word." The Copperheadism of the day comes mainly from just that low idea of the relation of the citizen to the nation.

"Enlightened self-interest," forsooth. No other patriotism but that! The duty of a citizen to his country a mere thing of calculation. The question of his obligation to strike for the flag to be decided by Cocker's arithmetic. We tell Mayor Gunther that such talk is an insult to the American spirit. The patriotism of the American people is not the synonym of interest, either enlightened or unenlightened. It springs from all the higher instincts of humanity. It throbs in every generous passion. It finds its strength in every magnanimous sentiment, and every sterling principle.

Of course nobody denies that interest usually goes in company with it, just as it does with all the other high qualities. It generally helps your interests to love your country, just as it does to love your family. Fight for your country when it is in danger, and—if you don't get killed—the chances are in favor of your turning a penny from the general prosperity that will come from reestablished order and peaceful industry. Save your family from the Indian tomahawk, and they probably will take better care than ever not to run you in debt. Devotion, in any relation in life, commonly pays. Not always, however. There was old Mr. Ishmael Day, down on the Belair road last Sunday. He told the raiders not to touch that flag. "Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag." He shot, and according to the best accounts he lost his house and his cattle. It seems to have been a losing operation. There was no "enlightened self-interest" there to keep his finger from the trigger. Such cases sometimes happen.

Mayor Gunther has no right to call self-interest patriotism, because it usually, in some shape, goes with patriotism. Were the Mayor more of a philosopher, he would know that association is one thing and identity quite another. His mistake is not simply a logical error; it is a practical mischief. If his method prevails, we shall never put down the rebellion. Good fighting is always spoiled by too much figuring. There was a famous knight in the civil war of England, whose name was not Godfrey, but who fought rebels according to Gunther. He was excellent at "a trim reckoning." Just before the battle of Shrewsbury he made a calculation on the enlightened self-interest principle: "Honor pricks me on. But can honor set a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? No." This was all true enough, but we know what came of it. Sir John Falstaff laid low until after the battle was over, then stabbed a dead man and swore *he* killed him, and then made diligence to join his leaders, discoursing thus: "I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that rewards me, God reward him!" Falstaff was the model rebel fighter after the "enlightened self-interest" system.

But it may be said that our worthy Mayor had an eye to the City and not himself when defining patriotism—that it was the interest of New-York, that was his synonym of public duty. This don't better the matter. New-York City is but a collection of individuals; and its interests are only an aggregate of personal interests. If his patriotism cannot rise above the level of mere material considerations, it is all the same whether he applies the gauge at his own private fur-store solely, or at every house and store on the island. In either case, it shows nothing but the same fourth-proof patriotism—thin and feculent. "The *paramount* duty of all those in authority," says Mayor Gunther, "is to carefully guard the lives and property of *their own* fellow-citizens." On the contrary, the paramount duty of all those in authority, or out of authority, is to their country. When that calls no other call is to be listened to. When the Persians invaded Greece, all Athens was ordered to take ship. Somebody in authority complained. "Wretch," said Themistocles, "we leave our walls and homes, not choosing for the sake of these inanimate things to become slaves." It is a mercy that Mayor Gunther was not there to back the fellow up with talk about paramount duty to the property of one's own fellow citizens. Greece might never have had its Salamis.

We have said that "enlightened self-interest," though it is not patriotism, usually goes with it; yet there is something very much like it that goes with treason too. Jeff Davis and his crew were thoroughly persuaded, there is reason to believe, that "enlightened self-interest" required a separation of Slavery from the Union. It was their favorite, in fact we may say, their sole justification. Indeed, it is really questionable whether, at their point of view, taking Slavery as the supreme interest of the South, their secession was not warranted, if mere self-interest could warrant it. At all events, to convict them of treason, we have got something else to do than to establish that they acted against their enlightened self-interest. The fact of their treason, in reality, does not depend at all whether they acted according to their interests or not; not a whit more than the footpad's guilt lies in the question whether or not, under the circumstances, it would have been better policy for him to be honest. The crime was not in acting against their interests, but in violating constitutional faith, in breaking loyalty, in severing the ligaments of the nation. Fernando Wood, when Mayor, at one time held, unless his public language belied him, that the "enlightened self-interest" of New-York favored her detachment from the country, and her becoming a free City. Suppose it proved it; what loyal man believes that our City, therefore, would be justified in quitting the State and the Union and setting up for herself? The idea is an outrage upon every civil principle, every loyal sentiment.

From just this mercenary valuation of patriotism the rebellion was hatched, and all the rebel affinities which have since sprung into existence here in the North. It is the vital source of all the cold-blooded Copperheadism of the day. Every loyal man should put his heel upon it, wherever seen. Its track is slime; its venom death. If this country is to be saved at all, it is to be done not by sordid calculation, but by unselfish devotion. The only reckoning allowable is that named by the patriot poet of Scotland:

> Say, such is Royal George's will,
> An' there's the foe:
> He has nae thought but how to kill,
> Twa at a blow.

It is enough for every true man to know that the nation is in danger. It is enough for him to calculate how quickest to bring stalking treason to the dust.

The Rebel Guerillas.—We publish an intelligent account of the rebel raid on Magnolia Station, on Monday last, from a gentleman who was a passenger on one of the captured trains. He puts the number of rebels engaged in this affair as very small—less than a hundred; and shows that it was simply of a predatory and plundering character. The rebel robbers carried on operations after the true classic style of highwaymen. They protested that they would in no way interfere with the private property of passengers, and then coolly proceeded to rob all the folks aboard the train. They broke open and rifled trunks, valises and carpet-bags, stole money, watches, shirt-studs and everything they could lay their paws on. They stole eight hundred dollars from a sailor boy just discharged the service, and two dollars and fifty cents from a poor old man—every farthing he had. All this time they were loudly proclaiming their honorable intentions. They also burned and robbed houses after the same fashion. The raid had no military object whatever. It was quite akin in character to the operations of a gang of Mexican guerrillas, though they did not carry the matter quite so far as is frequently done by the latter, who, often after robbing a train, strip the clothing from the passengers, and send them into the city in the costume in which Job came into the world. The rebels, however, will soon get to this point, we have no doubt.

The Party Test Vote in England.—The British mail, received yesterday by the *Australasian*, brings no new facts bearing on the proposed party test vote which was to be taken in the House of Commons on Monday, the 4th of July. We have some new and ingenious calculations, however, as to the strength the Conservatives will show on that occasion. The highest figuring gives them 271 votes, which would be all they want. But there appears to be not even the shadow of a chance of their showing any such a front. The policy on the Dano-German question turns out to be practically the same as that of the Whigs, to talk much, and talk sympathizingly of Denmark, but do nothing. The debate, however, will afford an opportunity for the indulgence, to the fullest extent, of that trenchant criticism of which Mr. Disraeli is so thorough a master. His speech will doubtless be the chief feature of the discussion, as nearly everything the Government can say in self-justification has already been said by Lord Palmerston, in presenting the result of the Conference deliberations to Parliament.

A New Telegraph Line to the Pacific.—From a journal (*The Nor' Wester*) published at Red River Settlement, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, we learn that Dr. Rae, the Arctic Explorer, and a fellow-enterpriser, Mr. Sweiger, arrived at that place on the 20th of last month, in the capacity of pioneer surveyors of an intended line of telegraph which is to stretch from Red River to the Pacific, on British American territory. Dr. Rae talks confidently of rich gold fields in prospect on the Saskatchewan, and he hints that Imperial money will be got to open up the proposed line of communication. The obstacle in the way of realizing these dreams of progress in the Northwest is the anomalous form of local administration under which the Territory is held. Until a regular Government on the colonial or some other system is formed, telegraph and other enterprises fall into the category of purely visionary projects.

Naval Practice Abroad.—If it be true, as French journals assert, that the privateer Semmes is at once to have another ship; and if it be correct, as is stated, that a French-built cuirassed corvette is to be furnished him as a war-ship, then the *Kearsarge* may soon have an opportunity of testing itself against a French naval vessel and guns, as it has just tested itself against an English-built vessel and guns. The gallant crew of the *Kearsarge* have now such confidence in their powerful engine and their 11-inch columbiads, that they would fight any first-class cuirassed frigate of European build without fear. The practice we have just had and may still have with English and French-built naval ships, may possibly convey salutary lessons to them as well as to us.

Honors to an American Tar.—Our Paris correspondent chronicles the death at the Cherbourg Hospital of the brave fellow, Gowan, who had his thigh crushed while serving one of the big guns of the *Kearsarge*. At the dinner given by our Minister at Paris to Capt. Winslow, the Surgeon of the *Kearsarge* gave an account of the bravery and fortitude shown by this gallant Yankee tar, and the company at once subscribed a handsome sum to build him a monument—the Surgeon charging himself with carrying out the desire of the donors.

Gen. W. F. Smith.—Major-Gen. Wm. F. Smith and staff, of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arrived in this City yesterday, in the transport *John Rice*, from Fortress Monroe. The General intends to proceed immediately to his residence in Orange County. He has been in very poor health for some time, and his visit North at this time has no other object than a few days' rest from the arduous toils of war.

Crops in the West—Popular Feeling.

Toledo, Sunday, July 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from a business tour through a portion of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, I have thought that a few stray items from this section might not prove unacceptable to you. The crops, next to the war, is what all are most interested in at present. The wheat through Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandotte, Richland, Ashland and Holmes Counties, Ohio, will be a fair average crop, and as these are the counties constituting the best wheat-growing section of the State, we are safe in saying that the crop in Ohio is a fair average compared with last year. The same is doubtless true of Michigan and Indiana. In some sections it is otherwise, but our farmers have based their judgment upon the shortness of the straw in estimating their opinion of the prospects of a yield of wheat, and have been deceived. The straw everywhere is very short, but is well headed and of a superior quality.

The recent rains have greatly improved the condition of corn throughout the country, so that the present indications warrant strong hopes of a good harvest. The hay crop is very light, and that article must command a high price until we get another harvest. Wool has commanded an unusual high price, and the clip is good and large, quite equal to last year, in quality and quantity, and, at present ruling prices, will all be sold. Last year many of our heaviest wool growers held their wool on account of the prices, and in some instances for fear of our currency; but this year "greenbacks" will command even a Copperhead's wool, and *nothing else* in the form of currency will.

Politically, the question of whether our Government will demand of England the surrender of Semmes and his crew, is the absorbing topic. The people feel that we have submitted tamely to as many insults at the hand of England as we are willing to bear. We all want peace, both at home and abroad; but we do not want the price of peace to consist in the prostitution of all national honor. The West has proven to the world that she is not made up of cowards, and although we are more exposed in the event of a war with England than any other section of the country, and we fully realize the magnitude of the present rebellion, yet we say let us never yield another point to England. We have been fighting both England and France for the past two years, and have been trying to convince them that we were not. If we must fight them at all, let us do so openly and understandingly, and trust to the final issue.

TRAVELER.

Fishermen's Club.—Mr. West, President of the Fishermen's Club and proprietor of the Franklin House, Tarrytown, was in the City yesterday. He brought with him the six-pound brook trout caught by Mr. E. R. Wunder, of No. 167 Bleecker-street. The fish has been kept in a spring at Mr. West's house for some time, and is in as healthy condition as any admirer of Isaac Walton could wish. The trout was formally presented to Mr. Wunder by James Dashwood, Secretary of the club.

THE IRON-CLADS.

Interesting and Important Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to numerous communications received from loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union, on the subject of the monitor iron-clads, permit me to make the following statement through your columns.

It is not true that large sums have been wasted in experiments—on the contrary, no previous trial whatever of the new system was instituted. The original *Monitor* went into action under a positive guarantee of success, and the entire fleet of the *Passaic* class of monitors went directly from the builder's yard under the enemy's batteries—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of naval engineering. It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great national crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence without expending a single dollar on experiments.

It is not true that the national exchequer has been depleted by the inordinate expenses attending the construction of the iron-clads. The contract price for each of the ten monitors of the *Passaic* class was $400,000, to which was added $20,000 for improvements and additions; thus the amount expended for the first fleet of ten vessels was only $4,200,000. The two ocean monitors, *Dictator* and *Puritan*, will cost, with improvements and additions, $3,000,000. The cost of each of the nine vessels of the *Tecumseh* class may reach $570,000—together $5,130,000. The total expenditure for the entire fleet of twenty-one monitor iron-clads enumerated will thus amount to very little over $12,000,000. A certain European naval Power has expended on experiments connected with ordnance a far greater sum than this. The twenty light draft turret vessels now in course of construction, may cost, with improvements and alterations, under the present enhanced price of labor and materials, $500,000 a-piece. The whole fleet of *forty-one* turreted iron clads will thus call for an expenditure of $22,000,000—a sum amounting to only *one* per cent of the aggregate cost of the present war! Probably but few Americans are aware of this important fact. Abroad, however, the thing is well understood. There are cool heads on the other side of the Atlantic, who have estimated the comparatively small cost of our iron-clads, and who know that the United States could, without the least straining of resources, increase the present impregnable fleet to any desirable extent. These cool heads deem hands off the best policy toward a nation which, while carrying on the most extensive war known, has created an enormous fleet of wooden vessels, beside constructing an iron-clad navy, which has already demanded more than 100,000 tons of malleable iron.

It is not true that the monitors have proved unseaworthy. Every trial made at sea has disproved the early impressions that the overhang of the side-armor was objectionable. This overhang has been found to check the apprehended rolling of these vessels so completely, that some of the Commanders of the monitors report that the rolling motion is scarcely greater than that produced by pitching. The supposed weakness at the junction of overhang and body in the smaller vessels has been thoroughly disproved, while in the ocean monitors this junction has been so formed that its strength cannot even be questioned. Commodore John Rodgers reported to the Secretary of the Navy, after the early trials of the monitors, that if the deck openings could be made tight, nothing can harm this class of vessels at sea. Experience has, in the meantime, shown how to make these openings perfectly tight. It may be freely admitted that if the deck hatches are left open in rough water, as was the case with the *Weehawken*, the sinking of the vessel becomes inevitable; but it may be insisted on that this fact does not disprove the perfect seaworthiness of a monitor.

It is not true that monitors cannot fight their guns at sea. They are in reality the only class of iron-clads capable of making effectual use of their armament in a sea-way, from the fact that they can train their entire battery over the bow, and thereby fire with great accuracy at times when the European iron-clads, owing to their admitted excessive rolling, cannot use their guns. The assertion that it is not safe to open the ports of a monitor-turret in rough water, is made only by those who are not aware of the mechanical expedient which has been devised for preventing the sea from entering the portholes, an expedient, it may be observed, which, though readily applied from the deck of a turret-vessel, is wholly inapplicable to the sides of a European iron-clad.

It is not true that the *Dictator* is incapable of carrying coal enough for an Atlantic passage. At the usual economical speed of war steamers during cruising, the *Dictator* can go from New-York to St Petersburg without taking in coal. The ship, which is quite ready for steam, has at present nearly 800 tons of water in her coal bunkers, the mean height of her gunwale being four feet above water.

It is not true that the ocean monitors lack proper means of ventilation. This class of ships have large standing pipes fore and aft through which a column of cold air is drawn into and through the quarters. It is safe to assert that no vessels of any kind are provided with such perfect means of ventilation as the ocean monitors. Nor have proper means for affording air and recreation to the crew at sea been omitted. A circular-grated promenade of 100 feet circumference, surrounds the top of the turret, beside which a grated promenade or hurricane deck, ten feet above the main deck and twenty feet wide, extends from the turret to the stern of the ship.

It is not true that the monitor system is condemned in Europe. Two fleets of iron-clads *precisely* like ours are now being built on the Baltic, one on its eastern and one on its western shore, by nations who never adopt untried novelties.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. Ericsson.

New-York, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Up or Down.

Monday, July 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do rivers run up? The Tombigbee, we know from official information does not; but any one who reades the papers would infer that the Shenandoah does. Day after day we are told that the armies in the valley of that river are moving either up toward Harper's Ferry, or *down* in the opposite direction. This error occurs twice in a brilliant and lucid editorial in the Times of this (Monday) morning, headed "The Rebel Invasion." The cause of this very common blunder is plain enough. The rivers in this country, and especially in the eastern section of it, so generally run toward the South, that the people have acquired the habit of using "up" and "north" as synonyms, so that I have seen persons who supposed they were going up Lake Champlain in sailing from Whitehall to Rouse's Point, and not one person in twenty who knows better, ever speaks of the trip in any other way. It should be impressed upon the minds of the writing and talking community that the water runs down, and that, therefore, down is the direction in which water runs.

RIHO.

[The newspapers in this matter go simply according to the ordinary popular application of the terms in question—"up North" and "down South" being universally in vogue.—Ed. Times.]

THE EXTRADITION OF ARGUELLES.

A Legal View of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although several months have elapsed since this extraordinary case first attracted public attention, and although its merits and demerits have been discussed in journals of the country, there still appears to linger in the minds of a portion of the people in this community, vague and unsettled opinions in relation to the facts and legal bearing of the surrender of Col. ARGUELLES to the Spanish Government. Various views have been expressed—some strongly upholding—some reprehending the course pursued by the Administration in the premises, and the question has been so glibly paraded—such a mountain made of a mole-bill—that a new-fangled political organization has seen fit to incorporate a plank in its platform, based upon renunciation of the act of President LINCOLN in this case.

History proves that in times of war, or great political revolutions, prejudice and censure are ever rife and over-rampant; and in such times, too, there is always a portion of willing credulity and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most deserving men pay to their political idols.

As to the justice, comity, policy and international law upon the case, we purpose devoting this article, to elucidate and demonstrate, if possible, wherein the United States Government is, or is not, sustained by authority and precedent in this surrender.

I.

THE FACTS AND EVIDENCE WHICH LED TO THIS EXTRADITION.

Col. Don JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES was an officer of the Spanish army in November last. He was the Lieutenant-Governor of the District of Colon, in the Island of Cuba. In that month he effected the capture of a large expedition—something over one thousand negroes, in a British-built steamer—which sailed from Fernando Po, on the African coast.

The Spanish Government applauded his achievement, and paid him in turn a very large sum as his share of the prize money.

This officer subsequently—doubtless feeling the pricking of conscience and the sting of remorse—obtained a leave of absence of twenty days, for the purpose, as he avowed, of purchasing the Spanish journal published in this city called *La Cronica*. A short time after his departure it was discovered—as murder will ever surely out—that he, with other officers of Colon, had retained and sold into slavery, in the neighborhood of Cardenas, *one hundred and forty-one negroes*—being part of the number captured; that they were sold at prices ranging from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per head, whereby this very avaricious Colonel, it is shown, realized over *one hundred thousand dollars*; that he represented these negroes as having died of disease after landing. And it is now also known that the curate of Colon was soon after charged with complicity in the affair, and arrested, as having made a new register of deaths, wherein those supposed deaths were inserted. These are the circumstances of the case as presented by diplomatic correspondence.

The evidence to the Government consisted in authoritative letters from officials of the Spanish Government, with confirmatory documents from Hon. THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice-Consul-General at Havana. After maturely considering the question for several weeks, the President, believing that the evidence was sufficient to put ARGUELLES upon his trial here—which is the test in international law—and having reasonable ground for such belief, surrendered this man up to the country from whence he had fled.

For the good of humanity this was demanded. It is true that this Government, without an extradition treaty with Spain, was not *legally* obliged to do this; but, according to the custom and moral obligation devolving upon a nation, *it was due*. What if this outrage be punished by sentencing ARGUELLES to the chain-gang, and likewise the curate? it will certainly have a salutary moral effect—be a warning in future to like vicious men.

II.

THE CRIMINALITY OF ARGUELLES.

The heinousness of this crime has hardly a parallel in the annals of history—committed, too, by a public official, who was trusted as being ostensibly opposed to this nefarious traffic.

The Slave-trade was first established in Spain in 1517, and continued, with but slight interruption, until 1814, when that Government agreed to abolish it in 1820, since which time it has ever been punished.

Although the laws of Spain now condemn the traffic, and treaties exist with certain nations, Great Britain being one, to suppress it, yet the number of slaves clandestinely smuggled on her soil has amounted, it is said, to upward of ten thousand per annum. It is, we believe, the only Christian State (excepting, perhaps, Brazil,) into whose dominion Africans are introduced as slaves.

Of the atrociousness of such a crime, Mr. JEFFERSON thus speaks in the original draft of the Declaration, which may be found in his correspondence:

"*He* (the King of England,") he says, "*has waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain; determined to keep open a market were MEN should be bought and sold.*"

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain—GABRIEL G. TASSARA—expressed himself thus feelingly to the Secretary of State, by letter dated April 5:

"Considering the gross and scandalous outrage," he says, "which has been committed, as well as *the interests of humanity at stake*, in the prompt resolution of this matter, he (TASSARA) has not hesitated in submitting the case, in this confidential way, to the consideration of the United States Government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptionable could not be met with exceptionable measures."

This execrable commerce has long since been declared *piracy* by our laws. In 1794, the United States Government enacted that no person should fit out any vessel for the purpose of trafficing in slaves. In 1800, the Slave-trade was declared to be "*piracy*," and those found engaged in it were to suffer death. *A pirate, by the law of nations, is an enemy of the human race.*

One NATHANIEL GORDON paid the penalty three years ago, having been convicted in New-York of being master of a vessel called the *Erie* in the Slave-trade. Should the United States, then, harbor a criminal more guilty than GORDON? Would equity and human nature ask it?

The ægis of the free ought nevermore to shield pirates, or a man who would not only sell flesh and blood and pocket the ill-gained lucre, but bribe a curate to register fictitious deaths, deceive and defraud his Government.

In justice to her people, the United States Government could not protect such a felon from punishment due.

For no man, except he who has a depraved mind, a wicked and diabolical disposition, could have committed this crime. And who can doubt, that if Astræa were to sit in judgment upon the case, she would decree to ARGUELLES the fate of Roman malefactors—*hurl him over the Tarpeian rock.*

IV.

A PARALLEL OF HISTORY.

There was a sublime Altar of Mercy among the Athenians, of which ARISTIDES and CICERO eloquently speak, to which DEMOPHOON paid a lasting tribute three thousand years ago, in the following strain:

"This country of ours has at all times been to the distressed a *refuge*, to those distressed who justly claim the *right* of being secure. Ten thousand dangers has its friendship cost it of an impending ill."

So America has ever been an asylum of security to the truly oppressed of all nations, but not to those who are guilty of such a crime as ARGUELLES—of the darkest dye.

This "Altar of Mercy," so-called, was an asylum to those *only* who had fled from oppression—who had broken faith, perchance, with some political party or creed, and were liable to persecution—who had committed offences of a political nature—those who were wrongly oppressed and who "*justly*" claimed the right of being secure, found rest and refuge; but not those, like the orator CALLISTRATUS, or such men as GORDON, or ARGUILLES, whose crime, appalling human nature, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down."

And thus remarks the learned GROTIUS upon this point, (1, p. 2:)

"The so much celebrated rights of suppliants or refugees, and the many precedents of asylum, *are intended only* for the benefit of them *who suffer undeservedly*, and *not* such whose practices have been injurious to *any particular man*, or destructive of *human societies* in general."

It was the design, he says, of the first institutors of these rights that the unfortunate should find compassion; but that such *who, by their villanies, made punishment their due, should not expect an exemption from it.* He then continues to say that those who, by *fraud* and *avarice*, have made themselves miserable, "should not complain of fortune, or dare to assume the title of suppliants, because that is due *only* to those who are free from guilt," though not from infelicity. For truly

"Misfortune and injustice, this difference have,
The one from chance results, the other's choice."

Writers on international law admit that criminals from justice should either be punished or delivered up, or at least made obliged to quit their refuge.

PAUL VOET declares that even under the Roman Empire this right of having criminals surrendered for trial to the proper *forum criminis* was unquestionable. It is manifest that jurists treat the subject purely as a mater of comity.

V.

THE NECESSARY EVIDENCE IN SUCH CASES.

Perhaps one difficulty, as Chancelor KENT somewhere suggests, in absence of positive agreement, consists in drawing the line between the class of offences to which the usage of nations in surrendering criminals does, and to which it does not, apply—inasmuch as it is understood in practice to apply to crimes of *great atrocity*, or *deeply affecting the public safety*.

By an act of the Legislature of New-York, in April, 1822, authorizing the Governor, in his discretion, on requisition from a foreign Government, to surrender up fugitives charged with crimes, which by the laws of the State were punishable with death, or imprisonment in the State Prison, it was *provided* that the test should be that the evidence of criminality be sufficient by our laws to detain the party for trial on a like charge. Being substantially an embodiment of the 27th article of the treaty between England and the United States, of 1795.

The evidence adduced in ARGUELLES' case was certainly sufficient to detain him for trial.

Another question perhaps, which grates upon the public mind, not that this man ought to have been shielded, but that he "should have had a hearing" in his own defence here, when, in fact, as every lawyer knows, criminals are to be tried by the law of the place where the crime is committed.

And even to punish a man, says MACAULAY, because he has committed a crime, or is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime, is not persecution.

How far a nation is by the law of nations, and independent of any treaty, bound to surrender upon demand fugitive criminals who have fled hither for shelter, Judge STORY declares that they should be delivered up *upon due demand and reasonable evidence*. VATTEL (b. 2, c. 6, §76) clearly contemplates the subject in this view. And Chancelor KENT considered it right, *upon principle, as well as authority*, that every Government is required, *in duty to her people, to deny an asylum to those guilty of such crimes,*

The degree of punishment being of course governed, (vide MUIR *vs.* KAYE, 4 Taunt., 34,) as we have said, by the *lex loci*.

Some journals of influence have maintained that in the absence of any extradition treaty, this Government had *no* obligation whatever to surrender ARGUELLES. Upon this point jurists have disagreed. But clearly, if this principle of protecting criminals of this nature were practically carried into effect, it would certainly encourage villains of every hue, ticket-of-leave-men, pirates of every grade, to flee to our shores, being assured of succor and refuge. The weight of authority leaves it optional with a nation to act in the premises, but deems it a moral duty for it to make the surrender.

VI.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER TO SURRENDER ARGUELLES.

If no requisition had been made in this case, even though authorities had apprehended ARGUELLES, and after holding him a reasonable time, he would be entitled to a discharge upon habeas corpus. Whether an offender be a subject of a foreign Government, or a citizen of this country, it would make no difference in the application of this legal principle; and this view is supported by common sense, as well as authority and equity.

In the case of DANIEL WASHBURN, (4 John's ch.,) who was charged with having stolen a large amount of bank bills from the Bank of Montreal, and fled to this country, the court clearly stated the law, and said that it was the "*usage of nations resting upon the plainest principles of justice and public utility, to deliver up offenders charged with felony and other high crimes.*"

The executive authority of the United States, says the same author, was the *only regular organ of communication with foreign Powers.*

To deliver up one's own subject, observes VATTEL, to the offended State, there to receive justice, is pretty generally followed with respect to *high crimes*, or such as are equally contrary to law and the safety of all nations.

HEINEECUS holds to the same opinion substantially. Thus it follows to a logical sequence, that the chief executive of a nation, who refuses to deliver up the guilty, upon proof and demand, renders himself, in a measure, an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it as *particeps criminis*.

The simple fact of the people of this country not being altogether favorably disposed, at the present time, toward the Spanish Government, ought not to affect the equitable or legal right in the case.

Prof. MARTENS, in his summary of the law of nations, sustains the position taken by VATTEL. GROTIUS, (b. 2, ch. 21, §3, U. S.,) after saying that the State is accountable for the crimes of its subjects committed abroad if it affords them protection, remarks that "this doctrine applies equally to the subject of the Government in which the offender is found, and to fugitives from foreign States." This, of course, has reference to crimes of great atrocity. RUTHERFORTH concurs in this view. In the well-known case of GEORGE HOLMES, (14 Peters,) TANEY, C. J., following the authorities, remarked that the rights and duties of nations toward one another, *in relation to fugitives from justice "are a part of the law of nations, and have always been treated as such by the writers upon public law."*

MARSHALL, C. J., in the case of Jonathan Robbins, said: "If the necessary evidence was produced, he ought to have been delivered up to justice;" and again he observed: "*The President is the sole organ of the nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations,*" and that, of consequence, "the demand of a foreign nation can *only* be made on him. *He possesess the whole executive power.*"

The practice of the Government, from the earliest days of its existence, appears to conform to this view.

In the letter of Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. GENET, September, 1793, (1 Am. State Papers, 175,) he speaks of the right of the General Government in this respect, as if it was undisputed.

The only difficulty being in drawing the line between the *class of offences to which the usage of nations does*, and to which it does not, apply.

It will of course be admitted that the clause in the Constitution which declares that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," relates *only* to trials in the courts of the United States, and not to the performance of a contract for the *delivery* of a *murderer*, a *pirate*, or a *stealer of men*, not triable in those courts. THOMAS NASH was not triable in the United States. It was not designed, said MARSHALL, C. J., to secure the rights of the people of Europe and Asia, or to direct and control proceedings against criminals throughout the universe.

VII.

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

It is generally admitted by authorities, (3 Burr, 1,481, and 4 Burr, 2,016,) that the law of nations was part of the common law of England, which law was incorporated into that of the United States at an early period. The treaty of 1795, made by Mr. JAY with England for the delivery of criminals charged with *murder* or *forgery*, was only declaratory of the law of nations.

That we ought promptly to deliver up fugitives from justice, the learned BURLEMAQUI (part 4, c. 3, §§ 23 to 29) follows in the opinion of GROTIUS, in relation to crimes of *great atrocity*. That the offence of ARGUELLES comes within the definition of these authors, as to crimes of "great atrocity," will not be denied.

To allow a criminal of such moral turpitude to rove at will, would be criminating our Government in the eye of the law, besides jeopardizing the lives and liberties of citizens.

The case of Robbins, which was the first case arising under the treaty with England, produced much excitement in the country; yet the power of the General Government "to enter into such an engagement was never questioned." And, says TANEY, Chief Justice, the whole frame of the Constitution supports this construction. The surrender of criminals has seldom been denied in Christian nations in cases of murder, piracy or negro-stealing. Prof. MARTENS, in substance, holds to this opinion.

In conclusion, we would say, that the decisions in support of the views herein expressed, and the practice of the surrender of fugitives charged with atrocious crimes, abound in every work on international law.

Chancellor KENT says that the language of these authorities (here cited in note) is clear and explicit, and the law and usage of nations, "as declared by them, rest on the *plainest principles of justice.*"

After observing that it is the *duty* of the Government to surrender up fugitives from justice upon demand, after the civil magistrate shall have ascertained the existence of *reasonable ground* for the demand, and sufficient proof to put the accused upon trial here, he remarks: "The guilty party cannot be tried and punished by any other jurisdiction than the one whose laws have been violated." (2)

We think an investigation of the authorities above cited will convince and silence those who have avowed that "No jurist nor judge ever held that public law authorized such an extradition," and "if there is no treaty there can be no extradition," or that "such has always been American law." J. F. B.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

NOTES.

1. There may be found Rex *vs.* Kimberly str. 848; Rex *vs.* Hutchinson, 3, Keble, 785; case of Lundy, 3, Vent, 314; J. C. Barnard, K. B., vol. 1, 225; Fitzgib. 111; East India Company *vs.* Campbell, 1 Ves. 246; Heath, J., in case Muir *vs.* Kaye, 4 Taunt, 34; Eunomous, Dialog., 3 sec. 67; Sergeant Hill's opinion, (and his authority and learning as a lawyer were preeminent,) given to the Government 1792, Edin. Rev. No. 83.

2. The inquiring reader can further satisfy himself upon these questions by referring to the following authorities: Holmes *ex parte* 12 Verm., 2 Brock; Pr. Jose Ferreira de Santos, 10 Serg. and Rawl; also, in report of Secretary of State, May, 1840. The various cases and opinions of the law officers will be found collected in the executive doc. House of Representatives, No. 199, XXVIth Congress, First Session, 1840.

REPORT OF THE ONION COMMITTEE.—The agent appointed by Messrs. MARSHALL and BLUNT, to distribute the onions to our soldiers, makes the following report:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11, 1864.

Messrs. C. H. Marshall and G. W. Blunt:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to orders received on the morning of July 2, I repaired on board the steamer *Belvidere*, then lying at the foot of Spring-street, N. R., at 3½ P. M of that day, expecting to start immediately for City Point, with vegetables for the army in front of Petersburgh.

The vessel was then hauled over to Canal-street for the purpose of filling her boiler, but a serious leak was discovered near the firebox, and the necessary repairs delayed until 8:20 A. M. of the next day, (Sunday,) at which hour we cast off and started for our destination.

We arrived at Fortress Monroe on July 5, at 6 o'clock A. M., delivered some Government freight, and at 11½ A. M. started for City Point, which we reached at 6 A. M. on the 6th.

I at once went ashore to confer (as directed) with Dr. DOUGLASS, the agent in charge of the Sanitary Commission depot, but he being absent, his able assistant, Dr. MACDONALD, very kindly gave me every assistance in furtherance of the business in hand.

In the afternoon I repaired, with Dr. MACDONALD, to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, and delivered the letter of the Committee, after reading which, the General indorsed it over to Col. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of the army, who, he informed me, would see that the vegetables were promptly distributed among the troops at the front.

This work was at once begun, and continued, with slight interruption, until all were delivered.

Upon stating to the General that the goods were to have been delivered on the Fourth, and the cause of the delay, he assured me that they would be fully as welcome when received, and that the troops had been well supplied on the Fourth, as a large quantity of onions and other vegetables were distributed on that day.

On the afternoon of the 7th, the goods being all delivered, I started for New-York by the way of Baltimore, and arrived at 6¾ P. M., on Saturday, July 9.

Very respectfully, D. A. NASH.

Arrivals in the City.

The majority of Presidents and Superintendents of the leading railroads in the United States met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, in general convention, which will last for two or three days. Several matters of importance respecting the running of trains, regulations of freights, &c., will be placed before the members of the convention.

Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia; Judge Hanna, Indiana; Gen. Sprague, Albany; G. H. Cass, Pittsburgh; and N. Randall and wife, Homer, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Wm. McMasters, Toronto; Lyman Kiarp and Mrs. Senator Sprague and sister, Providence; T. T. Davis, Syracuse; E. B. Morgan, Aurora; and Com. Adams, are at the Astor House.

J. P. Roman, Maryland; Jas. K. Averill, Sand Lake, N. Y.; and A. D. Cass, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Y. G. Van Horn, U. S. A.; C. G. de Colbert, French Legation, and Capt. T. Cook, Australasia, are at the Brevoort House.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Demulcent, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,
DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.

One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health. General depot No. 342 Hudson st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Made and Imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers, No. 81 Nassau and No. 694 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

TITUS—ALLEN.—According to the order of the Society of Friends, on Tuesday, July 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. TOWNSEND TITUS, of New-York City, and Miss NETTIE ALLEN, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ANDERSON—WILSON.—On Wednesday, July 13, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. ORRIN B. ANDERSON and Miss REBECCA J. WILSON, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, July 12, at 10½ o'clock at night, of typhoid fever, JOSHUA G. ANDERSON aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th av.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, July 7, at headquarters Army of the Potomac, Lieut. STEPHEN DEWITT BEEKMAN, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., (grandson of Dr. S. D. Beekman, and great grandson of Col. William Barber and the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States,) aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 14th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, July 12, WILLIAM BOYD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Peter and John Grerar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, AMOS M. BUTLER, of No. 64 Lexington-av., aged 42 years.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CORTELYOU.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Tuesday, July 12, ELIZABETH BERGEN, infant daughter of Peter L. and Jane B. Cortelyou, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, July 12, of consumption, WILLIAM DODGE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Samuel N. Dodge, George R. Dodge and Robert Dodge, and of his brother-in-law, Albert S. DeCamp, and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 9 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

JACKSON.—Killed near Petersburgh, Va., on Saturday, June 18, Capt. WM. A. JACKSON, 124th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Hamptonburg, N. Y., aged 25 years.

LETOURNEUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, AUGUSTE LETOURNEUR, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., this day, (Thursday,) July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MEEKER.—On Wednesday, July 13, IDA V. MEEKER, youngest daughter of F. M. and C. V. Meeker, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 208 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

Budded on earth to bloom in Heaven.

SMYTH.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 13, ANN JANE SMYTH, eldest daughter of Alexander and Eliza Smyth, aged 16 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, L. I.

☞ Ballymena (Ireland) *Observer* please copy.

WEBB.—Suddenly, (drowned while bathing,) at Elizabeth, N. J., HOWARD, son of Charles D. Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 30 Mechanics-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cyress Hills Cemetery. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 8:10 A. M.

WAYLAND.—On Tuesday, July 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. LETITIA WAYLAND, relict of the late Charles Wayland, aged 75 years and 20 days, a native of Bath, England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Clermont-av., corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, July 14.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, GEORGE ALBERMARLE, only child of George W. and Bessie H. Washburn, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 395 Cumberland-st., this day, (Thursday,) July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—July 13, 1864.

69, 36, 52, 49, 34, 54, 25, 20, 33, 67, 58, 4, 66, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—July 13, 1864.

24, 14, 13, 38, 50, 67, 41, 39, 21, 66, 48, 55, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 331.—July 13, 1864.

69, 12, 54, 20, 38, 11, 71, 19, 56, 64, 35, 16, 34, 8.

CLASS 332.—July 13, 1864.

42, 21, 61, 31, 44, 41, 8, 28, 75, 13, 27, 3, 73.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST. BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs. Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY. WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DIAMOND RINGS, Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25c.; gents' lace cravats, 50c.; linen collars, $3 25 a doz. 279 B'way, large store, cor. White.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864, FOR **$1,000,000** OF KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS, issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 82-25ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $360,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $350,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 2,640 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N.Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL......................120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

HENRY GRINNELL,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING,	HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	HEN. G. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD,	WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	S. H. CONDICT.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 15th of July inst., at 2 P. M., until Aug. 1, at 10 A. M.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST. 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS..........................$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 Third-avenue.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th of July, the bank will be open for the receipt and the payment of deposits from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily, and from 5 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Per order.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres't.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL...............................$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864..........................304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.........................None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alva E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864. GARNER & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Best quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry, the supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address
WILLIAM L. HUGHES,
Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR Slocum's "Window Lock;" price $1,000; locks the window at any height desired; is recommended and purchased by all first-class builders.
SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, with stock and fixtures and three years' lease. Inquire at No. 350 Greenwich-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $30,000 to $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission house. Address Box No. 138 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOX LATHE.

Wanted, a good second-hand fox lathe, and a good hand to work it. Also, a smart boy, who has served some time at brass mouldin'. Address Box No. 435 Brooklyn Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.........................$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864........ 68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. payable on demand
JULY 12, 1864. T. F. JEREMEAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office. WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn, July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SAFE, MEDIUM or good size; powder proof lock preferred. Address, giving dimensions and price, which must be moderate, Box No. 2,071 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS
IN THE
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

$250,000 worth of unimproved real estate in the above city for sale or exchange at low prices. The income from the above is at present over 10 per cent.

$72,000 worth of city lots.

1,350 acres prairie lands in Iowa for sale, from $1 to $5 per acre.

MONEY WANTED
on improved real estate in Davenport, Iowa, at 7½ per cent. payable quarterly in New-York.
Security double the amount of loan.
Insurance equal to amount of loan.
Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A splendid farm of 427 acres, good house and outbuildings in Dutchess County, N. Y.

A magnificent country seat in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, handsomely laid out, fine house, &c.

A handsome country seat at Greenwich, Conn., 24 acres, fine view of Long Island Sound, house new and large.

Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the best manner, in excellent order, about 50x60 feet; hot and cold water bath, closet, &c. Stables, barns, carriage-houses, cider-press, grapery, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, fish-ponds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole a most desirable place. There is a cottage on the place, now rented for $300 per annum; also a farmer's cottage. Situation perfectly healthy. Price $50,000. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINETY miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

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HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated at Leroy, N. Y., suitable for a private residence or boarding-house; located in the most eligible part of the village; the land is about 300x700 feet, well laid out in walks, &c., with fine shade and a great abundance and variety of fruit trees; the house is built of stone and brick in the most substantial manner, and is about 46x52 feet. This property will be sold at about one-half its original cost. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Mill River, Stamford, Conn., one mile from depot; house large—contains 17 rooms, well furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c.; green-house, grapery, and three acres of land beautifully laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. S. HINE, No. 13 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, at Linden Hill, Newtown, within one hour's walk of the Brooklyn ferries; about one-half an acre of land, two-story house with wing, 9 rooms, plenty of choice fruit, grapevines, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; fine location; price $3,600, part can remain. Inquire of E. CROLIUS, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE, 75 miles from New-York City by Hudson River Railroad; house first-class and in perfect order; one acre of land; three minutes from churches and schools; near depot; neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Four of the new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Will be rented only to private families. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH SHORE, STATEN Island, a very handsome cottage house, containing nine rooms, with gas, in perfect order; barn, &c.; plenty of fruit and shade trees; grapery, &c.; location first-class, and within eight minutes' walk of the landing; price $5,000. Address M. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE OF ABOUT SEVEN acres of land, with large stone house, all in fine condition; plenty of fruit, fine garden, excellent water; a desirable location and good neighborhood in New-Jersey; twenty minutes from New-York and two minutes' walk from the depot. H. D. LOW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODERATE size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

10,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS for sale or exchange in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, State of New-York, being part of a large tract of land located on the Black River, and well populated. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—Small farm, cottage house, barn, wagon-house, with 10 lots, or 176 lots; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, one two-story house, wagon-house, 20 lots; within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-ACRE LOT, WITH A magnificent river view, in the coolest part of the City of Newburgh, having a street front of 1,100 feet; will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for a farm. Address E. P. DICKIE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE furnished houses. Also, for sale—Real estate from $1,500 to $100,000. Address J. FERRIS, near the depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING-SITE, AT FORDham Heights, opposite King's Bridge, containing about ten acres. Apply to A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDen-lane, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN, iron kettels, vats, boiler, frames, &c., a desirable opportunity for one wishing to go in the business; immediate possession can be had. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., rear office, New-York.

TO RENT ON FIFTH-AV.—AN EXTRA-SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bed-room on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AN EXTRA SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PORK PACKERS.—TO LET, A LARGE fire-proof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 242 CANAL-ST., OPPOsite Earle's Hotel, and near Centre-st. Size of store and basement, 54x22; occupied as a paint store. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO A GENtleman, without board; a pleasant room on second floor, gas, bath, &c. Also, a room on third floor. Apply at No. 74 East 22d-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON 125TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Possession about Aug. 1. Apply to V. W. WICKES, Jr., 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn (1st or 2d-place preferred) for one year or more, from Sept. 1, 1864. Communication forwarded to J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office, will meet with attention.

A FARM WANTED—OF FROM FIVE TO TEN acres, on the Hudson, east side; price not to exceed $5,000. Address, with price and full particulars, A. H. BARTLETT, Danby Corners, Vermont.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE
AT PHILADELPHIA.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the
STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.
THE STEAMER DONEGAL,
Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth.

The DONEGAL is built of iron, in the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet, beam, 34 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOMS,
No. 52 William st.,
For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Each.
25	Grand and 42d-st. Railroad Co.	$100
25	Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40
200	Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	10
50	Germania Fire Insurance Co.	50
50	United States Telegraph Co.	100
40	Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.	50
167	National Bank	50
30	Independent Telegraph Co	100
10	American Exchange Bank	100
10	Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100
25	International Fire Insurance Co.	100
60	New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	25
100	Copake Iron Co.	50

$2,000 Virginia State 6's.
$110,000 Bonds of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad (Hypothecated) $500 each.
$2,500 Bonds of the City of Clarksville, Tennessee (Hypothecated) $500 each.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAhogany and enameled furniture, rosewood 7¼-octave piano-forte, all new and made to order, fine collections of oil paintings by celebrated artists, engravings, photographs, choice library of standard and miscellaneous works, French, China and glassware, spring and hair mattresses, new carpets, &c., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of S. B. Higenbotham, Esq., Gravesend, L. I., near the Coney Island Horse Railroad, which leaves the Fulton and Catharine ferries and passes within a few hundred feet of the premises. Those wishing to attend the sale can take the cars at or before 10 o'clock. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Furniture nearly new—Rosewood pianos, walnut parlor suite in green reps, rosewood parlor suite in hair-cloth, centre-tables, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, extension-tables, chairs, pier glasses, engravings, hat-stands, carpets, sewing machines, &c. Also, three handsome lacquered and inlaid Japanese cabinets, iron-frame marble-top saloon tables, counters, shelving, &c.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGON, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &C.—HARRY C. COOKE will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of tumble-seat and coupe Rockaways, Germantown, fine top and no-top buggies, phaetons, six-seat depot wagons, four-seat park wagons, road and trotting wagons, hunting wagons, harness, &c.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

FITZMAURICE'S CELEBRATED HORSE POWDERS, for colds, coughs, influenza and sore throat. Also, IODINE OINTMENT, for sprains, bruises, &c. Certain cure. To be had at 89 4th-av., near 10th-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

EIGHT TO EIGHT AND A HALF CENTS per pound paid cash for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, and the highest cash price paid in the City for all kinds of paper-maker's stock, at the paper-stock warehouse, No. 49 Ann-st. THOS. C. BENNETT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT, THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

MUSQUITO LACE. MUSQUITO NETS. PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES, and all others.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTEROON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 160 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the Sabbath School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., will take place on FRIDAY, July 15. The steamboat *Frank Woodruff* and barge *Mayflower* will leave the foot of 23d-st., North River, at 8½ A. M., for Myers' Grove. Tickets 50 cents.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 169 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

AN AMERICAN LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation, either in a school or family, to teach the usual English branches, or would act as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 258 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. Satisfactory references given and required.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF joining a first-class militia regiment, to remain in the City; uniforms, &c., furnished. Address D, Box No. 133 *Times* Office. None but native Americans need apply.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE......(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE......(Building)... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......(Building)... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	......
ERIN—building	3,215	......
ONTARIO—building	3,212	......
HELVETIA—building	3,209	......
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING......Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE......Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, July 14, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......July 16
ETNA......SATURDAY......July 23
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship COSTA RICA, (new,) A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship GOLDEN RULE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Goods landed under general order will be sent to Empire stores, Brooklyn.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.,) Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (cancelled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03,) a part thereof from April 30, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05,) another part thereof from April 22, 1861, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ju23-lawtf

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $3 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits......10
United States to Veterans......15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 13, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

A FEW GOOD MEN WANTED FOR 100 days in the Lindsey Blues Battalion, and will be exempt from the draft. Will be ordered away immediately. Apply to Capt. R. H. LOVELL, No. 654 Broadway, City Guard Rooms.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS Of the Gorgeous Pantomime of MAZULM; OR THE NIGHT OWL.

It will be presented every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX and Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT, will appear, together with the attractive CORPS DE BALLET, under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET. To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress......Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK of the ENGLISH OPERA,

In which appear MADAME COMTE BORCHARD, MR. WM. CASTLE, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, together with a POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS, whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, fourth night of Auber's Grand Opera of FRA DIAVOLO

Zerlina......Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash......Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo......Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)......Mr. Walter Birch
Lord Allcash (first time)......Mr. J. W. Neel
Beppo......Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo......Mr. Warren White
Matteo......Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR......MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA......MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balf's beautiful Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7¼; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH, JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for a gentleman, wife and one child, 7 years old; three rooms required; would prefer to furnish, with exception of carpets. Any family wishing to reduce their expenses, this would be a good opportunity. No boarding-house keepers need answer. Location preferred between 14th and 47th sts. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, for one week, J., Box No. 2,669 Post-office.

FURNISHED LODGINGS WANTED.—TWO gentlemen, rooming together, wish to obtain a furnished bedroom, or bedroom and sitting-room, with the attendance of a servant, after the European custom, in a respectable dwelling in the neighborhood of from about 4th-st. to Union-square. Apply by letter to X. Y., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, mentioning the street and number of the house, with name of the occupants. References exchanged.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for three persons who wish a permanent home; board must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., G. S. H., Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A mechanic, in a plain, private family, or where but few other boarders are taken; breakfast required at 6; location not more than 20 minutes' walk from corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Address, stating price and full particulars, GEORGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.

WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot or Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear this and every evening as MARIE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA, in the celebrated dramatic romance in five tableaus, entitled the SEA OF ICE, WHICH HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME IN PREPARATION, AND NOW PRODUCED FOR THE FOURTH TIME AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and the Original Music (composed by J. P. Cooke,) under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

MARIE DE LASCOURS, afterwards Ogarita, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by the following talented company: L. R. Shewell, Chas. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, &c., &c., Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c.

ACT I.—DECK OF THE SHIP "URANIA."
ACT II.—SEA OF ICE IN THE POLAR REGIONS. A LAPSE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
ACT III.—THE COAST OF MEXICO.
ACT IV.—HOTEL DE THERINGE IN PARIS.
ACT V.—PALACE OF DEL MONTE IN PARIS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Manager......Geo. Wood

GENUINE SUCCESS

The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress, MISS HELEN WESTERN, received with unbounded enthusiasm.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, the Military Drama, in three acts, of the FRENCH SPY, OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.

To be followed by the protean farce of a DEVILISH GOOD JOKE, in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL, MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS,

In behalf of the Christian Alliance to aid the suffering families of volunteers. Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, July 14. Addresses by REV. DR. McCLINTOCK, REV. DR. BURLINGHAM, REV. DR OSGOOD, REV. WM. H. BOOLE, J. B. MERWIN, U. S. &c. and others.

The music will consist of solos, duets and choruses, such as "The War Drums are Beating," "Hoist the Old Flag," &c. Professor J. L. BENJAMIN, Director.

Scarred veterans will occupy the platform, decorated with tattered flags and banners. Tickets 50 cents, at the doors, and at music and bookstores.

Latest Dispatches read.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK FALLON'S STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL, pronounced by the public and the press the most wonderful exhibition of the age. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the most attractive programme of the season.

VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English Views. French Views.
Irish Views. American Views.
German Views. Local Views.

Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.

Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE

Is admitted the best piano forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundel, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer will find ample accommodations at a house pleasantly situated along the river, about 8 miles beyond Long Branch, where there is good salt water bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, during July and August; comfortable accommodations in a well shaded place, convenient to a steamboat landing required. Address A. E., Brooklyn Post Office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A family of five or six persons; must be within one hour's ride of the City, by rail or boat, and the location must be cool. Address B., Box No. 2,355 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farmhouse near Sufferns Station, about thirty miles by Erie Railway, for two or three small families. For particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, 464 6th-av.

THE REBEL RAID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

Gen. COUCH is at Philadelphia. The excitement here is rapidly dying out. The stores are still closed, and recruiting is progressing slowly. A steady stream of Union refugees, with teams and droves of horses, &c., is passing through this city, returning home. A. S. M.

Reports from Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 12.

The gratifying intelligence was received to day that Gen. SULLIVAN is in communication with Gen. SIGEL, who, it will be remembered, is in command at Harper's Ferry. If this connection can be opened, advantages will flow from it which caution forbids me to discuss in this dispatch.

We have another dispatch to the effect that SIGEL's cavalry were in Frederick yesterday. This is, however, questionable, as we have other information stating that large forces were at Boonsboro' and Middletown at the same time. If this intelligence is correct, it was utterly impossible for any Federal force to maintain itself at Frederick.

From South Mountain the news is of a reliable character, and it is credited here that the rebels have fortified the rugged ranges in that region. There are rumors that a large force of rebels, 38,000, had passed through Frederick. Accompanying this force were 140 field pieces, in addition to the forces reported to have passed through Frederick.

We have intelligence derived from rebel officers by persons living in that city, which is of a highly important character. It purports to give the fact that HILL's corps was approaching, and that a junction was expected to be made with the 30,000 already alluded to near Leesburgh.

In connection with this report we have a rumor that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac and reaching Virginia below Harper's Ferry. There is no doubt that the crossing at this point is a feint on the part of the rebels in Maryland to defeat any effort calculated to affect conjunction with the approaching forces under HILL.

A report reached headquarters at 8 P. M., that a force of 1,560 Federal cavalry dashed into Frederick this afternoon and drove the rebels beyond the city; and that the latter, on being heavily reinforced, returned and repulsed the Union troops.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 13.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by the Attorney-General, left for Philadelphia to-day, to confer with Gens. COUCH and CADWALLADER, for the purpose of increasing the facilities for organizing and bringing forward the troops now being mustered in, in Philadelphia.

In answer to an inquiry addressed by Gov. CURTIN to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, on the subject of recruiting in the rebellious States, the following has just been received:

"Orders to carry out the law in relation to recruiting in the rebellious States are now in press, and will be brought to completion as soon as possible."

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS RAN AWAY.

The flight of the Pennsylvania farmers before a few scattered bodies of rebels, who might have been easily beaten by a resolute company of armed men, has produced serious damage in the State. The Harrisburgh *Patriot*, of Tuesday, says:

"The excitement in Cumberland, York and other neighboring counties continues on the increase, heightened by the reports constantly being received of rebel depredations on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and the advance northward of a large body of rebel cavalry. Yesterday morning immense wagon cavalcades, conducted by panic-stricken teamsters, and numerous droves of horses, arrived from the western side of the river, completely blockading Front-street for several squares north and south, and Market-street from the bridge to the railroad. Most of the refugees came from York County, some from Cumberland and Adams Counties, and a few from Maryland. The hegira continued throughout the day, one cavalcade following another in quick succession, and passing out the various roads leading from the city. We counted thirty wagons loaded with hay; others were filled with farming utensils, and not a few with household furniture. A gentleman who passed some distance up the Cumberland Valley turnpike and down the river to a point near New-Cumberland, came back with a report that both roads literally swarmed with teams waiting an opportunity to cross the river.

The York County refugees who arrived here later in the day reported a rebel cavalry force twelve or fifteen hundred strong, within a few miles of York, and advancing in this direction. From present indications, should the panic continue a few days longer, the country for miles around will be almost entirely depopulated, and the ripening crops left to rot in the fields or be gathered by the rebels. We leave our readers to make their own comments upon the imbecility which has brought about a state of affairs so disastrous and humiliating."

Passengers for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

Arrangements are made to run twice daily each way, between Philadelphia and Baltimore; to Perryville by rail, and from Perryville to Baltimore by steamers. We are prepared to take passengers, mails, troops and supplies.

S. M. FELTON,
President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Delaware Aroused.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

In obedience to the call of Gov. CANNON, the citizens of Delaware have nobly volunteered to defend the Baltimore Railroad and the line of the Susquehannah. One entire regiment has been raised and mustered into service for thirty days under the command of Col. EDGAR HOUNSFIELD, and is now at Havre de Grace. Additional troops have been raised and sent to guard DUPONT's powder works. The enthusiasm is great. Some of the wealthiest are in the ranks. Recruiting is rapidly going on.

An Appeal to the People of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, July 13.

Gov. CORRY has issued an order appealing to the people of Maine to volunteer their services for a period of one hundred days to aid in defending the National Capital. His call, it is hoped, will be favorably responded to.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 12.

The Supervisors have passed an ordinance pledging the faith of the city for the payment of $60,000 in gold to such citizens as will advance it, to hasten the completion of the monitor *Camanche*.

The contractors say they will begin putting her together immediately, and recall their intended abandonment of the contract.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section authorizing the issue of bonds at the rate of $50,000 per mile, in aid of the Pacific Railroad within the limits of the new State, the whole amount not to exceed three millions of dollars.

Arrived, ship *White Swallow*, from New-York. Sailed, ship *Chapman*, for Callao.

The receipts of bullion since the 1st inst. have been $1,600,000.

There is small demand for Exchange. Money market easy.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13.

New-Orleans papers, of the 5th, contain no news. Cotton was firmer; $1 35 for good ordinary offering, buyers holding off for later advices. Good common Sugar 21¼c. White clarified new Molasses 90c. Western Provisions and Produce continued in decided request at very full and advancing prices. Flour active; sales at $9@$9 50 for superfine.

Destructive Fire in the Woods.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, July 13.

A destructive fire has been raging on the line of the railroad, between Whitneyville and Machiasport, damaging the road to the extent of about $4,000, and burning over $10,000 worth of valuable woodland. A great fire is also raging in Culter, doing immense damage.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

H. H. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., a student at Harvard College, shot himself in his room at the Parker House yesterday morning. His father is a highly respected resident of Worcester.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamer *City of Alton* from Memphis yesterday brings 157 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis papers contain no news.

The New-Hampshire Capital.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 13.

The House decided this afternoon by ninety majority to retain the Capital at Concord.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 13.

The depot of the Norfolk County Railroad, at the Waterford junction of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, was burned early this morning, with six cars and much freight, including fifty thousand dollars' worth of wool.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Large Captures of Prisoners—The Army South of the Chattahoochie.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 13—10 P. M.

THE CROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOTCHIE.

Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches give all that is known here of the passage of the Chattahoochie. It is supposed that the rebels will retreat to Atlanta; but it is not believed that he will attempt to make a stand at that point. It was rumored here yesterday that JOE JOHNSTON has gone to Richmond, but nothing positively is known with regard to the matter.

Since getting into the open country south of Kenesaw Mountain, Gen. SHERMAN has been reaping the fruits of this campaign, and the great superiority of our troops to the rebels in a fair open field, has been made plainly manifest. Heretofore the rebels have had all the advantages of positions, and their loss has perhaps been light compared with our own; but since we got into the valley of the Chattahoochee the rebels have lost five or six thousand men, while we have lost none.

An officer of Gen. THOMAS' staff, in a private letter, states that the flank movement to the river resulted in the capture of three thousand prisoners, beside recovering numerous deserters. Great numbers reported falling out the rebel ranks at each retreat of JOE JOHNSTON. The morale of the rebel army is now almost as bad as when it was under Gen. BRAGG, and JOHNSTON is looked upon as a repetition of the great retreater; in fact, a far greater retreater. His retrograde movement has been criticized by his officers and men, and deserters now within our lines report the existence of general dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

Your correspondent with the Fourth Army Corps arrived here a few days since, and reported the capture of a rebel ordnance report to July 2, in which document the rebel strength is given at 47,000, infantry and cavalry.

This city is now full of rebel prisoners. Capt. GOODWIN, the Provost-Marshal, reports the arrival of about fourteen hundred of the three thousand captured south of the Kenesaw Mountain, and one hundred and forty-one deserters. Many of these men are of the better class of Southern soldiers, being from South Carolina and Georgia. The majority, however, are Tennesseeans and Kentuckians.

We have lost only a few men in skirmishing. Since the 27th of June there appears to have been some fighting in the movement over the Chattahoochie River, as the rebel General GEO. HANNY, (formerly of the Rock City Guards,) was wounded there.

Gen. MILROY has been temporarily relieved of his command. Gen. ROSSEAU is at present in command of the Department of the Tennessee.

The State Militia—An Appeal from Gov. Seymour—The Militia to be Held in Readiness for Immediate Service.

The Albany *Argus*, of yesterday, gives the militia proclamation of Gov. SEYMOUR in full, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 12, 1864.

On the 8th instant I ordered that the several military companies be increased to the maximum numbers. I now appeal to the people of New-York to carry out this order by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the numbers required by law. Unless this is done at once I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States.

The National Constitution declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. If we had heeded this truth we should not have been exposed to invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy which led us to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling compared with the amount which New-York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the national capital.

Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and to unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest, the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New-York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burden of answering calls for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State.

In this time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see them from different standpoints, and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which will make these differences and views occasions for controversies and reproach. However we may differ upon other points, there should be no conflict of opinion as to the duties we owe to the State and National Governments. These are clearly set forth in the Constitution of our country in the following terms:

ART. 6. Sub-division 2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authorities of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitutional laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. 3, Sec. 2, Provides, For the purpose of defining the limits of the authority of the General Government: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made under this authority."

ART. 10 of the amendment declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Every good citizen will yield an equal respect and obedience to each of these provisions. When either of them are disregarded our country will be overwhelmed with anarchy and confusion. I exhort all not to allow their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the dangers which overhang us. Let us cordially unite in measures essential to the preservation of the national unity, the power of our State, the peace and good order of society.

Foremost among them is the organization of those liable to duty, without respect to creed or political opinions, into local military companies. In order to meet the constitutional demands of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens, this must be done at once.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Call for Militia.

The excitement occasioned by the President's call for militia is gradually subsiding, owing to the fact that the different organizations have been perfected and the bustle incident to the sudden calling of men into the field is over. Our soldiers are now quietly holding themselves in readiness for any emergency.

The Captains of numerous Militia Regiments continue to be actively engaged in recruiting the ranks of their respective companies. Capt. EDGAR A. ROBERTS, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has been authorized to organize a regiment or battalion of volunteers for the 100 days. If sufficient numbers can be enrolled, they will be uniformed and equipped for service immediately.

The regiments which are to leave this week will all go by water to Baltimore, each man being provided with four days' cooked rations.

Col. O'MAHONY, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, has now five hundred men ready to leave, and the ranks are being filled so rapidly at the headquarters, Crosby-street; it is believed the corps will be eight hundred strong before the close of the week.

The officers of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, are now making efforts for the departure of the regiment. They held a meeting yesterday morning, at their armory, for this purpose.

About two hundred members of the Fourth Artillery Regiment assembled yesterday morning at the Division Armory, in obedience to the orders of Col. TELLER. The commandants of companies called the rolls. It is understood they will be mustered into the United States service on Friday. The regiment will leave their pieces at the armory, when they depart, as the Government will supply them at Washington.

The Sixth and Eleventh Regiments are engaged in making necessary preparations to leave.

The officers and men of the old Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment are also all astir, in anticipation of another call to once more go forward in defence of the National Capital. It is generally believed that they will receive orders to march in a day or two.

It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that all men called out shall be exempt from any draft made while they are in service.

The naval authorities continue to be extremely busy in forwarding an immense amount of men and material to the post of danger. The abundant resources of ships, officers, sailors and marines at the disposal of Navy-yard commands, are being effectively used.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.,
STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36—In compliance with orders from Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, this regiment will prepare for immediate and active duty in the service of the United States. Commandants of companies will report immediately to these headquarters the number belonging to their respective companies, in order that arms, uniforms, equipments, &c., may be furnished, and they are requested to recruit their commands with good, able-bodied men (none others will be taken) to the maximum number. The term of service will be for one hundred days. Orders for the departure of the regiment will be issued in a day or two. The Adjutant, Quartermaster, and non-commissioned staff will report daily to these headquarters, at 12 o'clock, M.

Resignations.—Casper Schneider, Captain of Co. B.; James Strauss, First Lieutenant, of Co. H; Henry Benner, Second Lieutenant, of Co. G; S. Lowenthal, Second Lieutenant, of Co. A; M. Weinschenk, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Emil Lippman, Sergeant Standard Bearer.

Elections and Appointments.—Casper Schneider, Captain, Co. K, *vice* Leoboldi, resigned; Geo. Schaffer, First Lieutenant, Co. K, *vice* Hochstadter, resigned; George Reining, Second Lieutenant, Co. K, *vice* Lissburger, resigned; George J. Dambmann, Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Weinschenk, resigned.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.
C. N. RINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 95TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
FOURTH-STREET AND LAFAYETTE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—By proclamation of His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment is directed to proceed to the defence of Washington.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the several commands will report for duty at the Regimental Headquarters on or before Friday, the 15th inst., failing to do which, they will be deemed deserters, and proceeded against accordingly.

Commandants of companies will cause a copy of this order to be served on the members of their respective commands, and make due return of service to the Colonel at headquarters, on Friday the 15th inst., at 12 M.

Capt. RICH, of Company B, is assigned to duty at headquarters as officer of the day; and Lieut. O'REILLY, of Company C, as officer of the guard. Capt. RICH will detail a proper guard for headquarters from his command. By order of.

R. S. PINCKNEY, Colonel.
JOHN D. COUGHLIN, Adjutant.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

Orders having been issued to the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-sixth regiments, State Militia, to march, recruiting offices have been opened in different parts of the city for the purpose of enlisting men. The following orders have been issued by the Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 28TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, July 12, 1864.

The undersigned, having been authorized by Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, commanding Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., to recruit a regiment of volunteer militia for one hundred days' service, is now prepared to authorize competent officers to recruit for the regiment. Applications for commands must be made immediately at the headquarters, No. 364 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

D. A. BOKEE,
Col. Comd'g 28th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

Three recruiting offices have been opened in the Eastern District, one in the Tenth Ward and another at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets.

The following orders in regard to the militia have been issued by Gen. DURYEA:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, July 13, 1864.

1. The several regiments in the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will open recruiting offices at their respective armories and at such other places as the Commandants of regiments shall direct, for the recruiting of their regiments and companies to the maximum standard.

2. The Commandants of regiments will detail officers and non-commissioned officers to attend at such offices and places from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., of each day, for ten days from the receipt of this order, for the purpose of receiving recruits, and they will see that the necessary company meetings are called for the admission of such recruits.

3. The Commandants of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will promulgate this order and give such orders as may be necessary to carry it into execution.

Citizens liable to military duty in the National Guard have now an opportunity to select the regiment and company which they will join, but such regiment must be one of those organized and located in Kings County. No person residing in Kings County has the right to join a regiment or company in any other city or county. When a draft is ordered they will be drafted into the company or regiment located in the district in which they reside.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, July 13, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37.—1. Gens. HAMILTON, RYDER and BROWN will take general charge of the recruiting of their respective brigades. They will see that the regiments and companies are filled to the standard required by the recent proclamation and orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and they will give such special directions to the Commandants of regiments and companies as may be required to establish recruiting offices in each company district, or in such place or places in each city or village as may be convenient.

2. They will also see that officers or non-commissioned officers, or both, are assigned to the duty of recruiting for each company, and that the necessary company meetings are ordered to facilitate the admission of members.

3. They will also see that the proper enrollment proceedings are completed according to law, so that a draft to fill the National Guard, may be made when ordered upon a full and fair enrollment of all persons liable to military duty.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

The brigades in the order above referred to, are in the Counties of Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Orange, &c.

The headquarters of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of this city are at the Arena in Raymond-street, where recruits will be received. It was expected that they would start to-day, but the probability is that a few more days will elapse before they are ready to go.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five.

A. Abrahams named b. g. Joe Crocheron, to 125 lbs. wagon.....1 1 1
Hiram Woodruff named b. m. Lady Somerindyke, to 100 lbs. wagon.....2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	0:40	1:20	2:44
Second Heat	0:41½	1:23	2:46¼
Third Heat	0:42	1:25	2:57

First Heat.—In compliance with the conditions of the trot, the day was good and the track fair. During the morning the betting was $100 to $80 on *Lady Somerindyke*. In the toss for choice of places, *Joe Crocheron* won the pole, and in a good send-off led round the turn a length in advance, which he increased by half a length at the first quarter. There was no alteration in the half mile; but nearing the three-quarter pole the horse increased his lead to two lengths, with which he took the home-stretch turn—her ladyship breaking up at the distance, and leaving *Joe* to come home the easiest of winners by half a dozen lengths.

Second Heat.—There were offers of 100 to 30 on *Joe Crocheron*. The mare's friends were willing to take 5 to 1, but there was little or no betting. At the start the mare had a slight lead, but was deprived of it at the turn, where *Joe* took the lead. At the quarter-pole he was a length ahead, but taking the back-stretch he broke, giving the mare a lead of a length to the half-mile, which she gradually increased to the home-stretch turn, where she went off her feet; *Joe* then took the lead, and came home an easy winner by three lengths. HIRAM WOODRUFF, evidently "savage," flogged the mare all the way up the distance.

Third Heat.—$100 to $15, and $100 to $10 on *Joe Crocheron*. An even start, both being wheel and wheel to the turn, rounding which *Joe* took the lead but broke immediately; the mare taking a lead of a length to the first quarter; in the back stretch the horse got down to his work and closed the gap, the mare immediately going off her feet, which gave *Joe* a lead of three lengths at the half mile, which he rapidly increased to the three quarters, where the race was virtually over. As making the home stretch the mare went all to pieces, and barely saved her distance; *Joe* winning in a comparative walk.

BROTHER JONATHAN AND NELLIE HOLCOMB.

The first of these matches between the bay gelding *Brother Jonathan* and the mare *Nellie Holcomb*, took place at the Union Course June 25. The mare was the favorite at the start, but the gelding won in five heats:

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, June 25.—Match for $500; mile heats, three in five, in harness.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Brother Jonathan...2 2 1 1 1
T. Cregan's g. m. Nellie Holcomb.......1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:36—2:35—2:37—2:38—2:43.

[In the match to wagons, which was to come off July 1st, the mare paid forfeit. She was taken very sick after the race given above, and was not fit to go. Neither is there any prospect of her trotting again this season.]

THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY.

The third of the great matches in which DAN MACE has entered the sorrel mare *Minnie*, comes off to-day at the Fashion Course, when she has to meet that most promising gelding *Cardinal*. A large amount of money is depending on the result of to-day's trot. Last night, at the Union, the odds were 5 to 4 on the *Cardinal*. DAN MACE, who drives *Minnie*, has everything to win and nothing to lose, as if he wins this third contest the owner of the mare makes him a present of her, on account of previous results. The *Cardinal* party are equally sanguine of success, and at latest dates he has the call in the betting; but to-day will exhibit the record.

Fires in the City Tuesday Night.

IN BARCLAY-STREET.

About 8½ o'clock, Tuesday evening, a fire broke out on the upper floor of the five-story marble building No. 44 Barclay-street, occupied as an extensive wholesale crockery warehouse. Mr. D. TITUS occupied the first floor. His damage by water and breakage is large, but the amount could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. E. & J. WILLETTS & Co. Their loss is also considerable. Both the above-named occupants are fully insured in City companies. The two upper floors were entirely consumed, also a portion of the third floor. Owing to the great height of the building, the firemen were unable for a time to carry the water to the top of the premises in quantities sufficient to produce much effect. The damage to the building is about $3,000—fully insured—but in what companies could not be ascertained.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET—A FIREMAN KILLED.

At about 9½ o'clock P. M., and while the firemen were still at work on the fire in Barclay-street, the bells rang for a fire in the Sixth District. This proved to be in Baxter-street, near Chatham, extending through to Pearl. It commenced in the rear building of No. 16 Baxter, occupied by Mrs. HIGGINS. The front building was occupied by DAVID WILLIAMS as a clothing-store. The latter is insured for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. WILLIAMS also owned the building, which was entirely destroyed. Insured in the Kings County Insurance Company for $2,400. No. 16½ Baxter, a two-story wooden building, was also destroyed. It was occupied by ABRAM GOODMAN as a clothing store. Insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for $800. No. 14 Baxter, also destroyed, was occupied by MANUEL O. BISKY, also as a clothing store; No. 12 Baxter-street, occupied by M. MCCANN as a liquor store. Damaged by water about $100; no insurance. No. 12½ was also badly damaged. It was occupied by PATRICK GRACIE as a grocery store; insured. No 18 was also badly damaged. It is owned by PETER CROPSEY, and is insured. Six or eight houses, the most of them small wooden ones, were entirely destroyed, and from twenty to thirty families rendered houseless. A fireman, belonging to No. 19 Engine Company, was run over at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, and it was reported that he was instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth, with a large force, and also a section of men from the Fourth Precinct, were promptly on the ground, and rendered very efficient service in saving property.

Commencement Season.

UNION COLLEGE.

The programme for Commencement week at Union College, 1864, is as follows:

On Sunday, July 24, at 7½ P. M., Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany, will address the Theological Society, in the First Dutch Church.

On Tuesday, 26th, at 9 A. M., Prof. C. A. JOY, of Columbia College, will address the Chemical Society, at the Laboratory.

At 2 P. M., Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet in the College Chapel. At 4 P. M., Prof. ANSON J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the First Dutch Church. At 7½ P. M., Rev. EBENEZER P. ROGERS, D. D., of New-York, will deliver an oration, and ANSON G. CHESTER, Esq., of Buffalo, will read a poem, before the Literary Societies, in the First Dutch Church.

On Wednesday, 27th, at 10 A. M., the Alumni Association will meet at No. 4. At 11 A. M., Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL. D. of the College of New-Jersey, will deliver an address before the class of 824. At 1 P. M. the Alumni Association will hold their annual reunion in the College Chapel. At 4 P. M. Hon. JOSEPH MULLEN, LL. D., of the class of 1833, will address the Alumni in the First Dutch Church. At 7:30 P. M. there will be prize speaking by the Sophomore and Junior Classes, in the First Dutch Church.

On Thursday, 28th, at 10 A. M., the Commencement exercises will be held in the First Dutch Church.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. W. F. SMITH.

The United States steam transport *John Rice*, Capt. HOWES, from Fortress Monroe, in 30 hours, with passengers to United States Assistant-Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. She brings as passengers Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH, several of his staff and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SOLDIER RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, a little after 5 o'clock, as the steamboat *Empire State* was leaving Pier No. 3 North River, a wounded soldier, belonging to the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, jumped from the dock on to the guards of the boat, and missing his hold, fell into the water. Catching hold of a rope which was hanging overboard, he saved himself from sinking, but was dragged about 400 feet out into the stream. Officer THOMPSON of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Officer HANFORD of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were on the dock at the time of the accident and rendered all necessary assistance. Officer THOMPSON told him to let go of the rope and he would save him, but finding him too much frightened to follow this direction, the officer ran out to the end of the pier and hailed the tug propeller *Arctic*, which immediately went to the rescue of the drowning man, and saved him just as he was on the point of sinking from exhaustion. Much praise is due to Capt. H. H. MARTIN and the crew of the *Arctic*, and also to Mr. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent of the Fall River Line, who hired a wagon to take the man to the hospital on the Battery, and directed that he should be comfortably cared for at his expense. He was taken in charge by the hospital steward and treated to a warm suit of clothes, a good supper and lodgings for the night.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Late on Tuesday night the attention of the Fifth Precinct Police was called to a man, whose name is unknown, who was found hanging by the neck from an iron hook in an outhouse at Pier No. 39, North River. Life was extinct when the body was discovered. From the fact that deceased had an emigrant ticket, which purported to give him a passage from New-York to St. Louis, it is supposed that he was on his way to the West. Deceased was about 60 years of age. He was dressed in grey satinett pants, black sack coat, and brown striped muslin shirt. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, but the testimony revealed nothing as to the motive which induced the unfortunate man to commit the fatal act.

THE BARCLAY-STREET FIRE—AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.—The following is the amount of insurance on the stock of Messrs. E. & J. WILLETS, who occupied the upper portion of premises No. 44 Barclay-street, and which was damaged by fire on Tuesday night last, as already reported: City Insurance Company, $6,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $7,000; Bowery, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000, and American Exchange, $5,000; total, $28,000. DANIEL TITUS, wholesale crockery dealer, who occupied the first floor of the same building, is insured for $18,000 in the Corn Exchange and Mechanics' & Traders' Insurance Companies. The building is owned by SIMEON STRAHLHEIM. It was damaged to the amount of $3,000, and is fully insured.

DROWNED.—ALEXANDER PURVIS, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, was drowned at the foot of Morton-street, North River, at an early hour Tuesday morning. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner WILDEY, but the evidence did not show whether deceased accidentally fell, or whether he threw himself into the water. He was a carman by occupation, and has left a family residing at No. 172 West Tenth-street.

THE NEW APPRAISER.—Mr. B. L. LUDINGTON, former Member of the State Assembly from the Eleventh District, entered upon his duties as Appraiser, on Monday. Mr. LUDINGTON succeeds JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, who was promoted to the general Appraisership.

SECOND IN COMMAND.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK has been assigned to duty under Gen. DIX, as second in command of the Department of the East.

INQUEST ON THE FIREMAN KILLED AT THE BAXTER-STREET FIRE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 175 Third-street, on the body of GEORGE WEIRICH, late a member of Engine Company No. 19, who was run over and almost instantly killed at the Baxter-street fire on Tuesday night. The testimony showed that deceased was riding down to the fire on the rear platform of a Second-avenue car, when No. 5 Truck came in violent collision with the car. In some unexplained manner, deceased was caught between the truck and car, and thus crushed to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 32 years.

LAUNCH.—The guard propeller *Glaucus* will be launched to-day, at 5 P. M., from the ship-yard of J. B. & J. D. VAN DEUSEN, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. The dimensions of the *Glaucus* are as follows: Length, 245 feet; breadth, 40 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet; depth of hold, 17 6-12. She measures about 1,400 tons. This is the sixth vessel of this class built for the Neptune Steamship Company.

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment in behalf of the needy families of our soldiers, will be given this evening at the Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named HUGH MCCAFFREY, employed in ELSLER's Foundry, at Red Hook Point, fell from a boiler yesterday and was killed. His family reside at the corner of Van Brunt and Dykeman streets. The Coroner was notified.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—HENRY MYERHOLS, a patrolman of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, met with a severe accident yesterday by the discharge of a pistol. After coming from his post he took a pistol from his pocket, when it exploded. The ball passed through his right hand and shattered it.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN HAYNES, residing at No. 22 North Seventh-street, fell from the stoop of his house, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and broke his neck, causing instant death. It is supposed that he had gone out on the stoop to get the cool air, and, falling asleep, met with the accident above stated.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in Jersey City last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Union Campaign Club for Jersey City. The following officers were elected:

President—Alderman PANGBORN.
Vice-Presidents—J. Dixon, Jr., A. H. Steinbecker, Thomas Potter, N. S. Curtis, Francis Robinson and John S. Van Reiter.
Secretary—Charles Dummer.
Assistant Secretary—John M. Godard.
Treasurer—James Fleming.
Executive Committee—Leroy Schermerhorn, Mathew Irwin, Benjamin G. Hann, Maj. Z. R. Pangborn, Jas. Gopsil and Isaac Houston.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

THE DRAFT.—The supplementary draft for Hoboken and Hudson City took place at Newark yesterday and the day previous. In Hoboken, 398 names were drawn, from which to supply a deficiency of 199 men. In Hudson City, 246 names were drawn, from which to procure 118 men.

TAXES OF JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the City Common Council, the tax ordinance was passed on the first reading. The amount required will be about $192,000, being an increase of about $68,000 over last year.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	273½	300 Reading R.		128
10,000 do	273¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.		133
5,000 do	273⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.		127¼
100 Erie Railway	b2 113	200 do	b3	127¾
300 do	s3 112¾	200 Clev. & Pitts		107¾
400 Hudson Riv. R.	s3 129½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b2	108½
200 do	b3 129½	100 do	b4	108¾

[Advertisement.]

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE—But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ALL ABOUT THE FACE.—Signs of Character, and How to Read Them. Noses long and short, lips thick and thin, eyes blue, black and gray; cheeks, chins, teeth, head, hair, skin, &c., in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $2 a year. July number now ready; 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 13—*In steamship Arabia, for Liverpool*—Miss Anderson, Nassau; Mrs. D. Torrance, child and servant, Miss Torrance, Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt and servant, Chas. H. Willing, New-York; A. G. Tanbraun, Connecticut; Miss Kenny, Halifax; Madame Shurtell, New-York; P. Pryadus, Cuba; Wm. Topping, New-York; N. R. de Cruz, Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont and child, N. Y.; Miss Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, Miss Crane and servant, New-York; G. Trinbu, Havana; Wm. A. Aiken, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rossiter, London; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Manley, four children and servant; Miss C. Manley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Trubs, Havana; D. Gaven, California; David Stuart, Liverpool; L. Loeb, New-Orleans; D. Runkin, St. Louis; Aline Ward, New-York; Lieut. G. W. W. Rupp, Sixty-third Regiment, wife, infant, and servant, Miss Manly and Miss Blackwood, New-York; John McGee, Jr., Toronto; C. L. Sharpsteen, Richard Hugling, Madame Costeransti, child and servant, San Francisco; M. Blasco and Miss Blasco, Havana; A. F. Bramosio, M. Satazar, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munez y Justez, child and servant; Jose Pinto, C. Pinto, Central America; Jose G. de Marquez, F. Olivar, Guatamala; P. Benort, San Francisco; F. de Gonzales, Mrs. Montoro, two children and servant, Mr. D. Acwert, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall, Mrs. Mac Clure, Miss Stevenson, Miss C. Gyant, Miss E. Grant, Miss Mary Miller, Master Butler, Master Grant, Nassau; L. Leydeke, Sweden; A. G. Norton, Ohio; Thos. Holyouke, N. Y.; A. de Bornclay, Havana; Masters J. and T. Cavineaburns, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fanshawe, N. Y.; Mrs. Major Anderson, Miss Hield, Mrs. Gracy, Miss F. Miller, Nassau; F. Sans and two children, Mrs. D. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Liverpool; Chas. Lyman, Penn.; John Cowan, Toronto; C. H. Schmidt, Germany; P. W. H. Dillet and son, Nassau; Fer. Loudo, Ed. Loudo, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parson Hewett and child, New-York; J Barren; E. Barrena, W. Delane, Havana; Chauncey Jerome, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. M. Legador, five children, and servants, Guatamala; H. W. Bothout, Miss M. A. Davies, Mrs. E. Kent and son, Mr. Alexander Burn, New-York; Mr. Y. Amruochen, Havana; W. E. Benn Berryman, St. Johns, N. B.

In steamship Cella, for London—Mrs. P. Dause and child, C. E. Rolls, wife and child, Miss Marion Walsh, Mrs. W. Ford, W. H. Saunders and lady, Miss Lizzie Gray, Mrs. Frances Phillips, Miss Annie Belling, Miss Bella Beltzhoover, Miss Mary Koontz, Miss Henrietta Koontz, Rev. Wm. Anderson, W. J. Ford, J. T. Klaerpaar, J. E. Bellers, Jose M. Fajao, Rev. J. J. Walsh, L. Pelion de Persano, Geo. Siggers and 2 children, Thomas Holbrook and lady, Miss Maura Matthews, Miss Kate Purnell, Miss Felicia Purnell, J. C. Fryer and lady, P. Jeanne, P. Morand, P. Keenan, Henry Pinchon, E. Yuhl, Benj. Hammond, Eliza M. Hammond, Theresa A. Hammond, John Cook, Capt. Thomas Pritchard.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—Major A. Hodsden, Felix Zaroos, Mr. and Mrs. Adville, Mary E. Forkefield, H. Labasse, J. B. W. Wands, J. Bustellos, A. N. Damuil, Dr. Geo. A. Blake, S. Le Beave, J. Johnson, Mrs. K. Williams, Miss Magnus, G. Bowen, C. H. Sage, Edward Burke, E. S. Brown, Catharine Hale, Mrs. Dellmaro, James Higgins, Mrs. H. Gleason, L. J. Plunkett, Thos. Burke, D. A. Romaro, S. S. Hise, D. Sheehan, J. Welsh, Mary Welsh, Jas. Grant, M. Roundtree, M. Geddes and child, and others in steerage.

In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool—H. McIntyre, Miss Jane McIntyre, Sandwich Islands; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Quimby and child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tuckett and child, Hamilton, C. W.; R. Resner, J. Ross, J. Knox, Montreal, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 13—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Goldenburg, Mrs. Pringle, Miss Pringle, J. B. Brown, T. Sanchez, Mr. Rutton, Mr. Nesbit, S. Foot, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Dunham, lady, infant and servant, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Obertueffer, Mr. Linder, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Goodman, G. A. Morrison, P. B. Spring, Lord Brabagan, E. V. Booth, B. Smith and 2 children, E. Callahan, Chas. Sutton, Master B. Cunard, G. Buring, T. Buring, Mr. Holsinger, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Embury, Mr. Scheirenburg, J. H. Adams, J. N. Smith, J. B. English, H. Rosenbach, C. C. Peck, H. C. Lock, F. S. Borden, Mr. Wood, R. Nicol, F. Bianchi, H. Creighton, S. G. Sheppard, G. S. Brodvin, John Brodvin, Mrs. Hale and daughter, Miss Jessie Kaming, J. H. Matthews, J. Coleman, Mrs. Hutton and servant, Mrs. Botassi, infant and nurse, A. A. Longoria, Miss M. Einstein, Mr. Barsdain, L. S. Levy, J. Dowley, A. Aub, J. J. Lock and lady, Mr. Homer, Mr. Lee, T. Howell, Mr. Kendall and lady, M. Schwartz, Pedro del Hoyo, R. McNamee, Mr. Moore, R. S. Cummings, Mr. Goeppi and 2 sons, G. Broomley, Jas. Shore, J. B. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady, Mr. Caro.

In U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, from Hilton Head—Rev. Jas. Gregg, 7th U. S. C.; Chas. E. Hook, Subsistence Department; Rev. C. A. Roundy, Del. Christian Commission; Wm. F. Allen, J. A. Rounds, Capt. E. Hawkins.

In U. S. steam transport John Rice, from Fortress Monroe—Major-Gen. W. F. Smith, several of his staff, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon sets... 12 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 39 | Gov. Island.. 3 28 | Hell Gate... 4 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Arabia, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Melbourne, Froud, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Schooners Hannah Ann, Franklin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Sarah Helen, Watchpraguе, Va., Bentley, Smith & Co.; W. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Boston, ——; Ella Cameron, Ross, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; E. H. Nash, Driske, Salem, Holyoke & Murray; Dresden, Davis, Boston, ——; Moselle, Young, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, Cook, Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 3d, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th, at 10:30 P. M., lat. 46 46 N., lon. 33 W., exchanged signals with steamship Africa, bound E; 10th, at 4 A. M., lat 45 40 N., lon. 53 39 W., passed steamship City of Limerick, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Hilton Head, S. C., July 9, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 10th inst., 30 miles S. W. of Fryingpan Shoal, spoke U. S. steamer Margaret and Jessie, cruising; reported having captured the day previous a blockade runner, and sent her to Boston.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldredge, Hampton Roads 24 hours, with 700 sick and wounded soldiers to Dr. Smith, Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Howes, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Persia, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt May 22, with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Passed Elsinore May 31.

Bark Ariosto, Lauro, Palermo May 21, and Gibraltar June 2, with fruit to order.

Bark H. A. Stephenson, (of Turks Island,) Prindle, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal and 13 passengers to Smith & Dunning.

Brig Edgardo, (Ital.,) Biagio, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Harriet, (of Truro, N. S.,) McKenzie, Bonaire 19 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left no vessels.

Brig Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Edwin, Hallett, Boston, for Newburgh.

Schr. Martha Hall, ——, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Montezuma, Mills, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. George Gillum, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. S. J. Beckett, Robinson, Port Ewen, for Stonington.

Schr. Electric, Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with pineapples and junk to Darling & Nash.

Schr. Ransom, Curry, Abacoa 10 ds., with sugar and molasses. Is bound to Newport; put in here for repairs to spars.

Schr. Thames, Roberts, Tremont 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E. M. Packet, Foster, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Yantic, Bancroft, Machias 7 ds., with lumber and laths to F. Talbot.

Schr. Mary E. Banks, ——, Cohasset.
Schr. Chase, Mills, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. L. Daniels, ——, Hartford.
Schr. Staten Islander, Palmer, Branford.
Schr. F. D. Decker, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. H. Nash, Drisko, Newburgh, for Salem.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Waterhouse, Hartford.
Schr. Vandalia, Cousins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Laguna, Hart, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Hume, Barlow, Sandwich.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, New London.
Schr. D. P., Thompson, Newburyport, for Rondout.
Schr. R. Parmelee, Westley, New-London.
Schr. Whistler, Besse, Wareham, with nails.
Schr. Empire, Kelley, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.
Schr. Washington, Haron, Rondout, for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

July 12—Steamers Merrimack, Thorn, Virginia. Ships Kati, Southampton.

Barks La Plata, Juan Kattray, Tamaulipas, Anita, Ansdell, Enoch Benner, Aden, Flora, Danish Princess.

Brigs Emma Ives, Arad, Anna Georgiana, Carl XV, Celestina, Fortuna.

Schooners J. M. Bayles, Ocean Wave, E. Washburn, H. P. Simmons, J. S. Gerrety, D. C. Higgins, Lynchburgh, Albert Thomas, Three Brothers, Only Daughter, J. B. Spafford, R. C. Russell, E. C. Conant, M. R. Hickman, C. & N. Rogers, Maryland, Wave, Tillie E., Brandywine.

July 13—Steamers Cella, Arabia, Melbourne, Hecla, Ocean Queen, Baltic, Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13.—Arr. ship J. Montgomery, from Barbados; barks Willard, from Troon; Armenia, from Glace Bay; brig N. Stevens, from Sagua.

Also arr. ship Mountaineer, Remedios; brig G. W. Barker, Philadelphia. At Barbados, June 25, bark N. H. Gaston, for New-York; brig Scotland, discng.

Spoken, &c.

Emily—bark, strg. N., July 5, lat. 27, lon. 75 11.

Jane E. Thompson—bark, hence, bound E., June 25, lat. 43 11, lon. 50.

Seneca—bark, bound W., July 6, lat. 41 26, lon. 61 40.

Union—bark, bound W., was signalized June 30, lat. 45 30, lon. 51 30.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. July 12, steamship Delta, St. Thomas 4th, via Bermuda 8th.

ST. THOMAS.—Arr. June 21, brig Ida Abbott, Cooper, New-York; schr. Minerva, ——, do.; 28th, brig Anna, Marrow, do. Sld. 23d, brig R. S. Hassell, Hassell, Cienfuegos; Great Baker, Klynn, New-York; July 2, barks Wilhelmina, ——, New-York; Partheon, ——, do.; 3d, Weaver, ——, do.

BERMUDA.—Arr. July 4, schr. Empire, Webb, New-York: 6th, brig T. S. A. Pitt, New-York. Sld. June 30, Little Hattie, Nassau; Harkaway, New-York; July 2, schr. Hound, Carman, do. Blockade-runners—Arr. steamers Hawk, London; Mary Celest, Wilmington, N. C.; 6th, Lynx and Atlanta, Wilmington; 8th, one, name unknown; 2d, Boston and Flora, Nassau.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 3.

Arr. from New-York, April 26, Peruvian, at Hong Kong; 24th, Gondola, at Woosung; D. Jex, at do.; 5th, Lin-Kiang, at Hong Kong; July 1, Tasso, at Dartmouth; Hermorne, at Gravesend; Plymouth Rock, at Deal.

Arr. from San Francisco, April 22, Lorenzo Meyer, at Woosung.

Sld. for Boston, July 2, Herald of the Morning, from Liverpool; 1st, Flora McDonald, from do.

MEM.—The ships Evening Star, from New-York for Sidney, and C. S. Pennell, from New-York for San Francisco, were at Rio de Janeiro June 6, leaky.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 3.

Arr. from New-York, Camilla Mitchell, at Copenhagen; Creole, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Shanghai, Gertrude, at Singapore; Bgan, from the Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from Hong Kong, Gen. Newell, at Singapore.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

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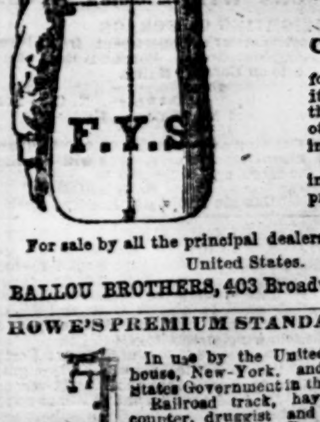

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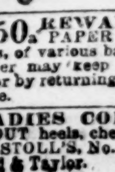

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